

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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LEN Survey Finds:

One-Officer Car Concept Rapped by Police Associations

By MICHAEL BALTON

A recently-released Police Foundation report that extols the efficiency and safety of one-officer patrol cars has been received with varying degrees of support and criticism from a cross-section of the nation's law enforcement officials and police associations.

The study, set in the San Diego Police Department, found that one-officer cars are safer and more efficient than those staffed with two officers, and the one-officer units are at least as effective, incur fewer citizen complaints and can be put on the street for about half the cost of the two-officer cars.

"Separate comparisons of unit performance, efficiency, and officer safety under current conditions all suggest that one-officer units are at least equal to and often more advantageous than two-officer units," the study said. "Given the cost differential, which enables 18 one-officer units to be fielded for less than the cost of 10 two-officer units, it seems clear that one-officer units should be the normal pat-

tern in the city."

Although the report stressed that its conclusions apply specifically to San Diego, it added that the study "should provide a new point of reference for considering patrol unit staffing" in other communities. "The commonly accepted assumption that two-officer units are safer, more efficient, and more productive than one-officer units can no longer go unchallenged — particularly in view of escalating labor costs," the report stated.

Edward J. Kiernan, president of the International Conference of Police Associations, took exception to the report, telling Law Enforcement News that his group is "still in favor of two-man patrol cars."

"The finding may be valid in San Diego, but that sure as hell don't make it valid in other American cities," he said. "We're concerned that police chiefs and administrators will use it as a criteria."

One of the key results of the study said that "one-officer units produced equivalent amounts of officer-initiated activity, and

did so within a shorter period of available time and at substantially lower cost than did two-officer units."

Although Kiernan did not challenge the finding directly, he did question the quality of an arrest made by a one-officer unit. "A guy in a one-man car is not going to resolve an incident on the spot," he contended. "He'll tend to make an arrest and let someone else resolve the situation back at the station."

Kiernan charged that San Diego is "not one of the high risk cities," and he cited the controversy generated by the Kansas City preventive patrol study, noting that "one report on one community is not valid for the entire nation."

"We would do everything possible to counteract a mass action instituted by mayors and city managers based on this report," he said. However, he added that his organization would be in favor of similar studies conducted "in cities where there is the potential of a favorable report" for the use of two-officer cars.

Kiernan's views were echoed by William

Bannister, the national secretary of the Fraternal Order of Police, who said that his group is opposed to one-officer units for "general patrol." However, he added that the singly staffed cars were appropriate for "less stringent" duties such as accident investigations.

Bannister, a former patrol bureau commander in Flint, Michigan, explained that the Flint department uses one-officer cars selectively. "One-man cars are normally sent on minor calls where the opportunity for harm to the officer is lower," he said. "It's a lot like an army situation. You have to consider the terrain."

Although he conceded that "a great deal" depends upon the nature of the call, Bannister challenged the study's finding that one-officer units are safer than their doubly-staffed counterparts. "They can run all the studies they want, but I don't think they'll ever show that one-man cars are safer," he declared.

"I believe the study's concern is cost — one-man cars are cheaper in terms of dollars and cents," he said, noting that vehicles cost less than police salaries. "But I don't think you can put a price tag on human life."

In a forward to the report, Police Foundation President Patrick V. Murphy noted that the importance of the issue whether to staff cars with one or two officers "can hardly be exaggerated, given the increasing budgetary problems in many of the nation's cities." He suggested that other departments use the methods from the San Diego study to "find out for themselves what conditions would have to be, or how much conditions would have to change, to justify staffing patrol units with two officers."

San Diego Police Chief William B. Kolender also seemed to be enthusiastic about the findings of the Police Foundation study. In a preface to the report, he noted that the study would prove to be a "valuable instrument" for the nation's police departments.

"Because tight control was maintained, we believe that the project was a success and that the resulting study and report

Continued on Page 7

Findings of Police Deadly Force Study Spark Three-Way Controversy in Birmingham

A recently-released Police Foundation report on the police use of deadly force has touched off a municipal controversy in Birmingham, Alabama, involving the mayor, the police chief and a city councilman, according to dispatches from the Birmingham Post-Herald.

Mayor David Vann and Police Chief James Parsons both criticized aspects of the Foundation report which indicated that a Birmingham resident had a better chance of being shot by a police officer than did residents of the six other sample cities. The study called for the implementation of carefully-drawn police firearms standards.

Although Vann noted that the report appears to contain "some valuable recommendations," he charged that the study used statistical data of "varying value." He also criticized the report for stating that the city had no weapons policy until 1975, noting that such a policy was adopted many years ago.

Parsons was more adamant in defending the record of his department. He said that the report indicated to him that cities in which fewer people were shot by officers generally had police departments which were handcuffed by bureaucratic rules and politics.

"This study tells me that in some of these cities special interest groups have exerted pressure to limit the authority of

police departments," Parsons said. "In some cities, politicians and police administrators have imposed administrative rules on the police departments. We have relied on state law."

City Councilman Richard Arrington criticized the way Vann reacted to the report. He seemed to be particularly upset with Vann's argument that Birmingham had established a firearms policy prior to 1975.

"To try and zero in on one small point and impugn the report misses the whole substance of the report," he said. "As a city official, I did not know until recently that we have a policy about when to shoot. But regardless, the mayor's comments do not really address the issue."

Almost a week after Arrington made his remarks, Vann pledged that his office would "fully analyze" the Police Foundation report, but he refused to comment on Parsons' statement.

The report revealed that during 1973 and 1974, Birmingham policemen shot 41 civilians, giving the city's police force the highest ratio of shooting victims among the seven cities studied by the Foundation. However, the study added that the 41 shootings resulted in only 11 deaths, the second lowest percentage of the sample cities.

According to the report, Birmingham, which has the smallest number of officers

among the sample cities, had the highest percentage of officers involved in shootings. The study said that 2.5 percent of all 635 officers had shot a suspect during 1973 and 1974.

In commenting on the report, Parsons said he is convinced that the 45.6 percent drop in the city's robbery rate between 1975 and 1976 is directly related to the fact that Birmingham police officers killed four persons in 1975 who were in the process of committing robberies.

"The word gets around," he said. "I wish we never had to shoot anybody, and the taking of any life is regrettable. But listen, you let somebody come in, stick a gun in your face, kick you and... make you stick your head in a toilet and then flush it, and you'll be hoping there is a policeman waiting outside to blow him in half."

Regarding the dispute over when the city first implemented a police gun-use policy, a Post-Herald analysis revealed that a deadly force rule appeared 24 years ago in the department's manual. "No members of the Police Department shall point their firearms at any person, threateningly, playfully or otherwise, except when necessary to defend their lives, the life of another, or to effect the arrest of a criminal who has committed a serious crime," the policy stated.

Continued on Page 4

Extra LEN

This edition is the last regularly scheduled issue of Law Enforcement News for the publishing year. However, as a bonus to our regular subscribers, we will publish two extra editions of LEN during July and August. We will resume our regular fortnightly schedule in September.

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H.V.D. Hallett, Assistant Chief Constable, Maidstone, Kent

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40 min., b/w

Part II

David Powis, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Metropolitan Police London, England

"Police-Community Relations in Great Britain" — A discussion of the difference between police risks in Great Britain and the United States, as well as the differences in attitudes between British and American Police officers.

50 min., b/w

Part III

Lawrence Byford, Chief Constable Lincolnshire, England

Discussion of the concept of British police in British society and how it differs from the American;

60 min., b/w

Part IV

Sean Sheehan, Assistant Commissioner Garda Siochana, Phoenix Park, Dublin
"Role of the Police in the Republic of Ireland" — Brief historical background on the organization and formation of the Irish Police force; how, as a National force, it differs from the British and American departments;

40 min., b/w

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Lucien Durin, Former Deputy Director, National Police College, Lyon, France

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NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs . . .

Court Rules Customs Inspectors May Open Mail From Abroad

In a 6-3 decision, the Supreme Court ruled this month that Federal customs inspectors searching for contraband are entitled to open mail from abroad without first obtaining search warrants as long as they comply with Federal laws regarding such searches.

The laws to which the decision referred mandate that the inspectors must have "reasonable cause to suspect" that the mail contains something that is being imported illegally and that the customs personnel not read any correspondence contained in the envelope or parcel.

In a majority opinion written by Justice William H. Rehnquist, the Court stated that it had "no occasion" in this case to rule whether searches without warrants would be permissible under the Constitution if the inspectors were allowed to read the mail.

Although the decision was generally consistent with rulings and statements by most lower Federal courts that have considered the issue, it did overturn a decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. The appellate court had found that the Fourth Amendment's proscription against illegal search prohibited the opening of mail without probable cause and a search warrant.

In reversing that decision, the Court stated that the type of search carried out by customs personnel fit within the exception of the Fourth Amendment warrant requirement that is traditionally granted to border enforcement activities.

Justices John Paul Stevens, William J. Brennan, Jr. and Thurgood Marshall dissented.

California Study To Test Effect Of Increased Highway Surveillance

The California Highway Patrol recently initiated a study that will attempt to determine if a relatively large increase in manpower levels on selected beats will result in a decrease in fatal and injury-producing highway accidents.

According to CHP Commissioner Glen Craig, the Manpower Augmentation Project is being funded with an \$800,000 Federal grant that will finance approximately 41,000 hours of overtime patrol work between June 1 and November 30.

The project will examine two groups of highway segments, studying them on the basis of present accident counts, manpower assignment and vehicle mileage. One sample area will receive additional patrol coverage during the first three months of the study period, while the other group will re-

ceive stepped-up patrols during the second half of the experiment.

Craig noted that the study "contrasts with previous experimental applications of added patrol time in that it extends over longer periods and is keyed to specific roadway segments." He added that previous Federally-funded programs have increased man-hours for limited periods such as holiday weekends.

Officers participating in the study will work a full shift of overtime on their regular days off or an additional four hours following a regular shift.

North Carolina Legislature Approves New Capital Punishment Statute

The North Carolina General Assembly has adopted a law permitting the imposition of capital punishment for first-degree murder, nearly 11 months after the United States Supreme Court ruled the state's previous death penalty statute unconstitutional.

Last July, the Court found that the North Carolina execution law provided insufficient flexibility in sentencing. The 1974 statute mandated the execution of persons convicted of first-degree rape or first-degree murder.

Under the new law, the state supreme court is allowed to reduce a death penalty to life imprisonment. The statute also provides for a two-step jury process in first-degree murder cases. When a jury finds a person guilty of first-degree murder, it must then hear arguments from defense lawyers and prosecutors on whether to impose the death penalty. A life sentence would be imposed if the vote for capital punishment is not unanimous.

Delaware Planning Board Proposes Fencing Operation & Prison Training

Delaware's state planning agency recently released the details of its 1978 criminal justice plan, which call for the implementation of a police undercover fencing operation in Wilmington and the establishment of an industrial program for state prisoners.

The plan, drafted by the Governor's Commission on Criminal Justice, was submitted to the state's General Assembly early this month. LEAA requires that a plan be made available for legislator's comments before it can qualify for Federal funds.

Several existing programs would be continued or expanded under the proposal. These include a statewide police communications system, special "target crime" units for robbery or burglary cases in the attorney general's and public defender's offices, a citizen dispute settlement program and the computerization of criminal

history and criminal justice data.

The plan requests a \$40,000 grant for the Wilmington police to set up a fake fencing operation, similar to the ones established in Albuquerque, Atlanta and Miami. The project's goal will be to build prosecutable cases against 85 percent of the criminals who sell to storefront fences and cases against 75 percent of the fencing operations police are able to identify.

The state's Department of Correction plans to set up a prison industries program with a requested \$129,000 in Federal funds. A recent study of vocational training in Delaware prisons found that only 11.9 percent of sentenced inmates in the Delaware Correctional Center were involved in such training, and that no programs exist for prisoners at the Sussex Correctional Institution or the Women's Prison at Claymont.

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Nashville Patrol Study Backs Findings of KC Experiment

A preventive patrol study conducted recently in Nashville has partially verified the findings of the controversial Kansas City directed patrol report which had questioned the efficiency of using saturation-level patrols to reduce crime.

The study, conducted by a team of researchers headed by John F. Schnelle, was designed to test the results of a previous Nashville study which had evaluated the effect of increased patrol when directed toward one specific crime, residential burglary. The earlier data also mirrored Kansas City findings, indicating "that the saturation patrol did not significantly decrease reports of home burglaries."

In examining the "no effect" results, the researchers installed monitoring devices on each patrol car involved in the experiment to insure that increased patrol manpower deployment actually led to increased patrol on the street.

To obtain the saturation patrol level, four tactical squad patrol cars were added to certain sectors regularly patrolled by one car. The extra personnel were relieved from non-patrol-related duties such as answering calls for aid and traffic work to insure that their presence in these roles would not be confused with routine patrol.

Four high crime patrol zones were selected for the study. Two of the sectors were chosen at random for saturation coverage during the day, while two others received saturation patrol on the evening tour.

In describing their findings in the spring edition of the *Journal of Applied Behavioral Analysis*, the researchers said that neither of the two "day patrol" zones showed a significant change in the level of Part I reported crimes, but that both "night patrol" sectors did. The article added that the two "day patrol" sectors did not experience any increase in reported crime after the saturation patrol ceased, while both "night patrol" zones did.

Related findings revealed that no surrounding sector had any significant "displacement" or increase of Part I reported crimes resulting from spillover from the

adjacent experimental zones. There was also no apparent change in crime reports within each zone during tours when the saturation patrol was not in effect.

"The most significant finding of this investigation, in the context of previous studies that showed no effect of increased patrolling, is the differential effect of increased night patrol versus increased day patrol," the researchers explained. "Furthermore, this study, unlike others before it, does provide direct verification not only that patrol levels were increased, but also quantified estimates about how much patrol levels were increased."

According to the study, the day-night differential may be due to the fact that the majority of home burglaries occur during daylight hours, while commercial burglaries occur primarily after nightfall. The researchers noted that it is easier for patrol cars to monitor businesses and perhaps prevent business burglaries at night.

Although the Nashville findings may appear to contradict the Kansas City results in regard to the effectiveness of saturation night patrol, the researchers stressed that the cost of intensified patrol at the levels used in the experiment may be prohibitive.

The authors recommended "that police departments should try alternatives to saturation patrolling to reduce crime levels," adding that in those cities where tactical squads are used on patrol, the extra units "can best be employed at night, if patrolling is to be done at all."

Observers noted that because the Nashville findings were relatively consistent with the Kansas City conclusions, they may serve to enhance the credibility of the landmark patrol study. Critics had charged that the Kansas City project was perhaps unrepresentative of other American cities.

Copies of the article on the Nashville findings, entitled "Patrol Evaluation Research: A Multiple-Baseline Analysis of Saturation Police Patrol during Day and Night Hours," are available from J. F. Schnelle, c/o Nashville Metropolitan Police Department, 110 N. Public Square, Nashville, TN.

Search Panel Lists 5 Choices For Kelley's Successor at FBI

A special commission that was formed to recommend a successor to FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley recently presented President Carter with a list of five candidates which includes the head of the bureau's Philadelphia office, a black sheriff, two judges and the district attorney of Los Angeles County.

In announcing the commission's selections at a June 13 new conference, Carter noted that the "likelihood" was that one of the men would be picked to head the bureau. "Those five men will be interviewed by the Attorney General, investigated thoroughly and then I will interview them personally," he said. "And chances are that the next FBI director will be from those five, although it's not a certainty."

The five recommended by the commission are:

- Neil J. Welch, 50, who has been the special agent in charge of the FBI's Philadelphia field office since 1975. Recipient of a law degree from Creighton University, Welch is considered to be a specialist in organized crime, white collar crime, and corruption in government, labor and business.

- William Lucas, 49, who became the sheriff of Wayne County (Detroit) in 1969. A former FBI special agent, he holds a law degree from Fordham University and is a member of several law enforcement associations.

- John J. Irwin Jr., 47, who is a trial judge and Associate Justice for Massachusetts' Superior Court. He received his law

degree from Boston College in 1957 and has since served in various capacities in the Massachusetts judicial system.

- Harlington A. Wood Jr., 57, a Federal judge who was appointed to the Seventh Circuit in Chicago last year. The recipient of a law degree from the University of Illinois, Wood filled the post of Acting Assistant Attorney General in the Justice Department's civil division in 1973 and was a district judge for the Southern District of Illinois from 1973 to 1976.

- John K. Van de Kamp, 41, who has been the District Attorney of Los Angeles County for the past two years. He received a law degree from Stanford in 1959 and was an unsuccessful candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives in a 1969 special election.

The commission selected the five candidates after a four-month search which included screening about 230 names and interviewing 48 men.

Although the commission did not rank its five choices according to preference, a New York Times source disclosed that only Welch and Lucas had been the unanimous choices of the eight commission members present for the final voting.

While the source emphasized that no commission member had registered any objection to any of the selections, he noted that when the final vote was cast to narrow the list of choices from eight to five, only the two men with FBI experience received unanimous votes.

NYCLU Ends Suit Charging NYPD Harassment of Bystanders

A class action suit against the New York City Police Department alleging the harassment and arrest of bystanders to police actions was resolved this month in the form of a consent decree approved by a Federal judge.

In building its case against the department, the New York Civil Liberties Union (NYCLU) had amassed what it called "several hundred" cases of the police arresting onlookers with little provocation. Obstruction of justice charges were usually the cause for arrest, but the cases were generally dismissed in court, according to NYCLU.

Although the police did not admit any unwarranted harassment or arrest, they did pledge that, subject to safety requirements, bystanders could remain in the vicinity when someone was stopped or arrested in a public place.

A consent decree negotiated by NYCLU lawyers and a city Assistant Corporation Counsel and approved by Judge John M. Canella of Federal District Court stated:

None of the following constitutes probable cause for arrest or detention of an onlooker unless the safety of officers or other persons is directly endangered or the officer reasonably believes they are endangered or the law is otherwise violated

"Speech alone, even though crude and vulgar.

"Requesting and making notes of shield numbers or names of officers.

"Taking photographs.

"Remaining in the vicinity of the stop or arrest."

The decree also provides that if an onlooker is taken into custody, the arresting officer must request an immediate review

of the action from his supervisor.

Deputy Police Commissioner Lorenzo Casanova, who is responsible for the New York department's legal matters, noted that the decree merely reinforces what an officer is permitted to do by law. "We consented to put it in writing," he said. "By law we cannot arrest someone because he asks for a name or a badge or takes a picture."

Casanova added that a bystander can be arrested only if an officer "has a reason to believe" that the suspect may create a dangerous situation for police personnel or other citizens. "They [the civil liberties union] agreed to terminate the case," he noted. "We agreed to go along with everything that the law says."

Initiated in December 1973, the suit was filed on behalf of two members of the National Caucus of Labor Committees, a reporter for the New York *Amsterdam News*, a WINS radio news reporter and a bookkeeper.

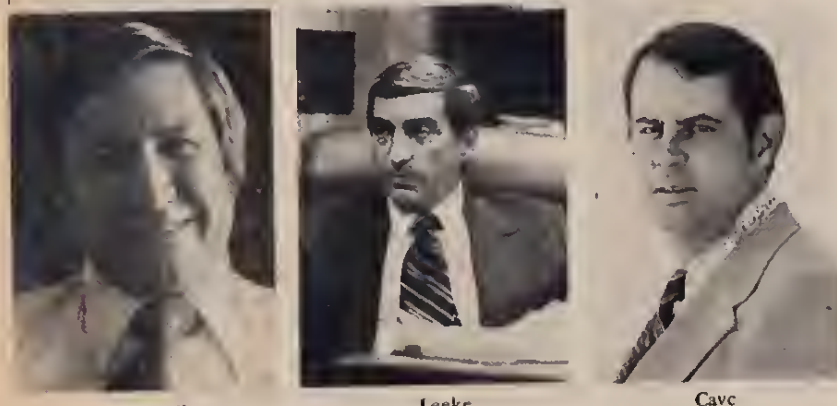
The complaint charged that all five plaintiffs were bystanders who had not interfered with police actions, and that their arrests violated the constitutional rights of due process, freedom of speech and press and freedom from arrest except on probable cause.

After questioning by both sides, attorneys for the civil liberties group said that they and several law students were allowed to go through 12,000 records in police files to find similar cases.

NYCLU staff lawyer Paul G. Chevigny filed a court report that said Civilian Complaint Review Board files for parts of 1970 to 1973 revealed 197 such cases, involving at least 259 persons. He added that

Continued on Page 4

VIP's Study in Carolina CJ Program



Decell

Leeke

Cave

The University of South Carolina recently announced that its College of Criminal Justice has the distinction of having three presidents of national criminal justice associations as students in its Master of Criminal Justice program.

In addition to attending night and weekend courses offered in the USC program, the three degree candidates work full-time in top administrative positions.

William D. Leeke, commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections, is president of the American Correctional Association; Grady A. Decell, director of the South Carolina Department of Youth Services, heads the National Association of State Juvenile Delinquency Program Administrators; and William Thomas Cave, director of the Division of Staff Development of the South Carolina Department of Corrections, is president of the American Association of Correctional Training Personnel.

According to USC, the three administrators are nearing completion of their M.C.J. studies and are among more than 100 graduate students in the master's program.

The 1977 AAPLE National Symposium in Retrospective

The American Academy for Professional Law Enforcement's fourth annual symposium, entitled "Allocation of Police Resources: Implications for Reordering Priorities," was officially opened on May 20th in New York City. Commissioner Michael J. Codd of the New York City Police Department, the first speaker on the program, kicked off the two-day event by underscoring the relevance of the symposium topic and by emphasizing the desirability of and the very real need for re-ordering police priorities in light of the general fiscal crises experienced by most cities. Due to the marked decrease in police budgets and the rising crime rate, the problem of maintaining current levels of police service with fewer personnel and older equipment was seen as one of the most complex challenges facing the police today.

The official opening session at the Holiday Inn was preceded by a general membership meeting, a Board of Directors meeting, and a get-acquainted reception at John Jay College of Criminal Justice on Thursday evening. During the course of the general membership meeting, I reviewed the past progress of the Academy and significant developments that have affected it. The chairman of the board optimistically noted the recent trend toward increased membership and fiscal strength, and issues such as the recruitment of minorities and women were discussed, as was the need for developing a national membership directory. Although it was expected that some problems would be experienced and reported by local chapters, the general tone of the meeting was very favorable. Jim Green of the New York Chapter mentioned that material for the proposed AAPLE Journal has not been forthcoming. Although it is possible to develop the procedural mechanisms to publish an AAPLE Journal, he said, the main difficulty still lies in obtaining material of suitable quality for the publication. He emphasized the need for all people who are interested in publishing an article in the journal to submit it to him for review.

I was extremely pleased to show the membership the Academy's first two hardbound publications. The works are our initial entries in a Professional Law Enforcement Problem Series. The first work, *Corruption and its Management*, is based on the transcript of the AAPLE Symposium on Corruption held in Washington, D.C. in 1975. The second work, *Rape: The Violent Crime*, is based on a transcript of the AAPLE Symposium on Rape held at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City in 1975. These books can be ordered through our National Office and we would encourage all interested people to write for further details.

Near the end of the membership meeting, one extremely interesting issue was raised. A member of the New York Chapter expressed his belief that, while it is meaningful, proper, and beneficial for the Academy to focus on organizational professionalism, to make a concerted effort to develop good quality police administrators, and to address and help to resolve many issues affecting the overall administration of justice, it is also essential for the "street policeman's" point of view to be recognized and to be listened to. It was suggested that there should be more emphasis placed on issues and problems encountered by patrol officers and that the resolution of these issues be substantially influenced by patrol officer input.

Raising the issue of organizational focus, although always timely at annual meetings, was particularly relevant at this stage of the Academy's history. As to the question of whose views the Academy is presently reflecting, I felt it necessary to make a comment at the opening session about our fundamental commitment to line officers of all ranks.

AAPLE is not an organization intended to solely represent the views of police executives or police educators. We certainly want input from both academicians and high-ranking police executives but in no way intend to limit meaningful participation in our organization to these individuals. AAPLE is a professional organization whose inception and development have been philosophically based upon the need for substantial input from all policemen — and this very much includes patrol officers.

Although I do not wish to discuss an issue that may be considered too far removed from or only tangentially related to the Convention, I would like to briefly explain why it is essential for "street policemen" to become active in AAPLE. No matter how sophisticated the approach or how meticulous the preparation, police executives, police educators, and police attorneys cannot write a set of departmental guidelines or procedures that have any real meaning unless the purpose of these rules and guidelines is understood and accepted by the officers on the street. Unless the patrol officer feels he has some stake in seeing the procedures implemented, the necessity for writing the rules is rendered moot. Because the street policeman is the department's most visible and approachable representative and because he is the key decision-maker in the actual implementation of procedures or

policies, he not only has a great deal of authority and responsibility, he also has a very unique perspective on policing that perhaps many members of AAPLE do not have or no longer have in their present capacity. We, therefore, encourage officers to have as much input into the Academy as possible and to get involved in developing and establishing Academy policy.

Although the request made at the membership meeting for the Academy to clearly focus on the needs of the patrol officers in conjunction with other areas of criminal justice activity was extremely well taken, perhaps the recommendation did not go far enough. Somewhere near the center of the organizational hierarchy, between the patrol officer and high ranking police executive, there are many extremely competent mid-level executives. Whether they are presently in a supervisory or administrative role, the career location of these mid-level executives gives them many unique problems experienced neither by patrol officers nor higher ranking police executives.

In order to keep the Academy a representative and issue-oriented association, I think it is essential and necessary to solicit views from all police officers and to be continuously conscious of the desirability of diverse opinion. In the near future, I will devote three Law Enforcement News columns to the identification of a few of the unique problems that potentially face individuals located at different organizational levels. The columns will not be comprehensive expositions, but I am hopeful that they will encourage debate and generate some input from Academy members and other interested people.

At the Board of Directors meeting, several important matters having direct impact on the Academy were discussed. Matt Neary, our executive director, announced that he has been selected to be Dean of Administration at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Although his appointment is a well deserved honor and an important promotion, the new position will demand a great deal more of his time and entail a lot more work. Because of the new commitment, Matt announced that he will be unable to continue as executive director of the Academy. As an interim measure, the Board of Directors appointed M. Brian Playfair as acting executive director. Brian is an attorney from Portland, Oregon who is presently working on a crime assessment project in Hartford. During the past year, he has worked extremely closely with Matt and me and has been instrumental in developing the organization. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Matt on behalf of the entire membership for the fine job he did while serving as executive director and also to wish Brian the best of luck.

The search for a permanent executive director will begin immediately. All chapter presidents and Board members will receive a job description for the executive director and will be encouraged to canvass their membership for qualified applicants. Once all applications are received, the Board will evaluate all applicants and appoint the permanent executive director by September 1st. Although the position is voluntary, it is extremely important that we fill it with a competent, effective, efficient administrator who will be able to devote considerable time and effort to the Academy's organizational development.

The Board had an opportunity to review several proposed constitutional amendments. Items such as student membership and the reduction of present experiential time requirement were discussed and a complete list of these recommendations will be mailed to all chapter presidents for review. Since Erik Dam, President of the Eastern Missouri Chapter, was in large part responsible for the recommendations, the details of some of the proposals will be discussed during the LEN column on the Eastern Missouri Chapter. At the October meeting in Los Angeles, the Board will send out its recommendation and prepare a ballot for the general membership.

After an extremely informative and creative presentation by Anthony Schwartz on designing a media campaign to elicit public support for agency goals, the two major workshops, one on preventive patrol and the other on the investigative function, got underway in the afternoon. The symposium closed with a presentation by Robert di Grazia, Chief of Police of Montgomery County, Maryland, and by Michael Farrell, Director of Police Research of the Vera Institute of Justice.

I would like to close this memo by thanking three of the many people responsible for the success of our fourth annual symposium. James Maloney, President of the New York Chapter; William Kelley, Co-Chairman of the Symposium Committee; and Dr. Gerald Lynch, President of John Jay College, all did an outstanding job in organizing the event and deserve a large part of the credit for its success.

For those who wish further information about Academy activities or membership requirements, please write to: M. Brian Playfair, Acting Executive Director, AAPLE, 444 West 56th Street, Suite 2312, New York, New York 10019.

Birmingham Gun Use Dispute

Continued from Page 1

A more detailed set of rules was initiated in 1972, and in 1975 Parsons issued a comprehensive firearms policy in the form of a two-page directive.

One section of the directive notes that an officer "is authorized the use of deadly force when it reasonably appears necessary to prevent the escape of a felon."

Parsons said he believes that "fleeing felons" section is valuable. "If you want them to get away, just take that part out," he noted.

However, the directive adds that officers "generally should not shoot a fleeing felon" who is believed to be a juvenile, and it indicates that an officer is under no obligation to shoot any escaping felon.

"In summary, every possible consideration should be taken prior to the use of a firearm," the directive states, "and if an officer believes that, under existing conditions, he should not use a firearm to apprehend a felon, he will not be criticized or disciplined for this decision, and his decision to effect an arrest."

NYC Bystander Harassment

Continued from Page 3

In each of the incidents some person "was subjected to some sanction, such as arrest, threats or physical abuse, because of criticism (or implied criticism, as by taking a photograph or writing down a shield number) of a police officer, including going to the precinct to make a complaint."

Chevigny added that the record check found "dozens more which colorably fit the pattern, but which would require further investigation to substantiate the

facts."

"Discipline against individual members of the force, on the rare occasions when imposed, has been mild and ineffective," he added.

The NYCLU amplified Chevigny's assertions, noting that "even though the cases generally end in dismissal or acquittal, the arrested person has a police record on file which would hurt him in the future, and the threat of arrest, harassment or a police record prevents people from making legitimate complaints."

Keeping Up-to-date in Scottsdale; Trigger Safety in California

In spite of all that has and undoubtedly will be written on what can be done to improve local law enforcement and criminal justice, one nagging reality remains. In many communities there is scarcely enough money to maintain the status quo, let alone to implement daring new reforms.

A recent Wall Street Journal article described what one city, Scottsdale, Arizona, has done to keep its police and fire departments up to date, without raising local taxes.

One-third of Scottsdale's 159 member police department is composed of civilians, employed in clerical routine office tasks in order to free more officers for patrol and investigative work. The civilian force includes 13 police assistants who have completed training at a police academy but do not carry guns or wear badges.

The civilian assistants are marked by their uniform blue blazers and gray slacks. They conduct initial interviews and perform the time consuming tasks of filing accident and crime reports. The assistants earn about one-third less than patrolmen.

The Scottsdale Fire Department is also run with economy ever in mind. The fire company is Rural Metro, a private concern which has contracted with the city for its firefighting business.

To save money Rural Metro uses Ford Motor Company trucks, which often are assembled by the firefighters themselves. A truck which they put together costs the city \$28,000, compared to more than \$40,000 for an FMC truck and \$70,000 for a super-duper chrome laden model.

Rural Metro has developed a remote controlled Snail, a device which directs the stream of water toward the center of the fire. Another innovation developed under Scottsdale Fire Chief Louis Witzeman: a four-inch diameter hose borrowed from European companies, which delivers several times more water than the standard two and one-half inch.

Witzeman has also taken the ultimate step against tradition in firefighting — the discarding of the time-honored red fire truck in favor of a yellow-green vehicle, which he says is easier to see at night.

Trigger Safety

The 1975 Uniform Crime Reports of the FBI revealed that approximately 20 percent of all the law enforcement officers killed during that period were slain by their own guns. Deranged persons, drunks and others not apparently dangerous were able in many instances to wrest the weapon from the officer in a sudden and unexpected struggle.

If a recently developed trigger safety mechanism proves to be as effective in general use as it has been in the Foster City, California, Police Department, we may see an end to the kind of tragedies just described. The device is called the Magna-Trigger Safety, devised by a Sunnyvale, California company. It is a magnetic system installed in revolvers which requires that the gun user wear a special magnetic ring in order for the gun to fire.

Chief John J. Norton of the Foster City Police Department contacted the manufacturer last year after learning of the invention from the office of Congressman Paul McCloskey. Although his department has no history of officers being slain with their own weapons, he decided to experiment with the new device as a preventive measure. His department has been modifying its weapons incrementally, and has been issuing rings for the weak hand as well as the strong. Wearing of the ring is still optional for officers.

The present manufacturer intends to modify only revolvers, and leave automatic pistols, shotguns and rifles to other gun producers. To use this ring system, the gun grip must not contain any metal.

The Magna-Trigger Safety is also being introduced into guns available to the public, with a slightly different ring. While every police magnetic ring can fire every police modified revolver, the public magnetic ring is less likely to be able to fire a police modified revolver. The probability of a criminal wearing a ring in order to use a police gun is slight. Anyone who plans an intended crime thoroughly enough to wear a ring is likely to supply his own weapon rather than risk a possibly fatal wrestling match.

Urge Closing of 4 'Crowded, Dangerous' Illinois Prisons

A recently-released study has recommended that the state of Illinois shut down its four largest prisons because the facilities are overcrowded and structurally dangerous.

The report, prepared for the Illinois Department of Corrections by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, also proposed that the state reduce its inmate population by almost half, to 5,700, by 1985 through increased use of probation and more lenient sentencing.

Acting state corrections chief Charles Rowe told a Chicago Tribune reporter that the report is "out of touch with reality." "This plan is unrealistic," he said. "They're proposing to wipe out 80 percent of the prison system in Illinois. Somehow they lost touch with what the taxpayers of this state can afford."

Although Rowe agreed with the report's conclusion that the Menard, Joliet, Stateville and Pontiac institutions were unsound and overcrowded, he noted that it would cost at least \$600 million to comply with the study's recommendations for housing a projected 5,700 prisoners.

"We already have 5,000 more than that in Illinois prisons," the corrections head said, adding that by 1985 the state prison population would approach an estimated 17,000 inmates.

Commissioned under the administration of former Governor Daniel Walker at a cost of \$191,000, the 1,000-page report found that the Menard facility, which was opened in 1878, holds 1,000 more inmates than its rated capacity of 1,300 prisoners. Menard "suffers from irreparable physical defects" and attempts at structural improvement are futile, the report said, noting that the prison's adjoining psychiatric facilities should also be closed.

Structural deficiencies were also a major problem at Joliet, according to the study, which went on to criticize the state's use of the prison to detain what it called young, inexperienced, and sometimes mentally disturbed criminals. The report said renovation suitable to house the ideal population of 400 would cost \$7 million, adding that there are presently 1,000 inmates at Joliet.

In regard to the Pontiac facility, the National Clearinghouse found that the prison holds about 300 inmates more than its rated capacity of 1,277 and is in need of emergency renovation which would cost the state \$4.8 million.

The report said that overcrowding at the Stateville prison was a factor in continued violence there and recommended that the facility be abandoned. Stateville imprisons 2,600 criminals in 1,388 cells, according to the report.

Six States Field Test AMA's Inmate Health Care Standards

A series of inmate health care standards developed by the American Medical Association has been implemented by 30 jails in six states that are participating in a Federally-funded trial project, according to a recent LEAA announcement.

Designed to improve correctional medical services nationwide, the 83 guidelines call for better medical, dental, mental health, alcohol and drug rehabilitation services; mandatory medical screenings and physical examinations; the tightening of prescription practices; and the creation of better medical records systems.

Acting LEAA Administrator James M.H. Gregg noted that the improvements, currently being tested in Indiana, Wisconsin, Georgia, Washington, Maryland and Michigan, will help correctional institutions meet court-ordered standards. "The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1976 that state and Federal institutions violate the Eighth Amendment ban on cruel and un-

usual punishment when they neglect serious medical problems of inmates," he said, adding that many of the procedures covered by the guidelines are presently being employed haphazardly, if at all.

One AMA prison health prescription requires that each new inmate be given a medical screening by health personnel or a trained booking officer, while others require that jails give incoming inmates complete physicals within 14 days of admission and that the institutions set health guidelines for exercise programs.

Funded by a \$902,000 LEAA grant, the trial project is being carried out in cooperation with the National Sheriffs' Association, the American Correctional Association, and local and state branches of the AMA. After the three organizations examine and approve the standards, the guidelines will form the core of a national health accreditation program for the country's jails.

Initiated last year, the project evolved from an earlier LEAA census of the nation's 3,921 local jails which discovered a lack of medical facilities and drug and alcohol treatment programs within the institutions. Similar deficiencies were also found in state facilities, according to LEAA.

Commenting on the AMA-developed guidelines, Gregg said the standards are flexible enough for large city jails like Baltimore's, with an average daily inmate population of 2,065, and for smaller jails like the one in Brown County, Indiana, which has four inmates daily. The administrator noted that three-quarters of the nation's jails have 20 or fewer inmates.

Gregg added that both the Texas Jail Commission and California have already adopted the tentative standards and that Oregon, Washington, and Florida are considering the guidelines.

Mandatory Death for Police Killers Voided

The death penalty cannot be mandated by the states as an automatic punishment for a person convicted of murdering a police officer, the Supreme Court ruled earlier this month.

The Court, in handing down its 5-to-4 decision, issued an unsigned five-page opinion based largely on last July's landmark capital punishment ruling which held that judges and juries must be permitted to take aggravating and mitigating circumstances into account and choose a less severe punishment where it is found to be appropriate.

In reviewing the case of Harry Roberts, who was convicted of the 1974 murder of a New Orleans policeman and sentenced to death under Louisiana's mandatory

death penalty law, the Court states that "the fact that the murder victim was a peace officer performing his regular duties may be regarded as an aggravating circumstance."

"There is a special interest in affording protection to these public servants who regularly must risk their lives in order to guard the safety of other persons and property," the opinion went on to note. "But it is incorrect to suppose that no mitigating circumstances can exist when the victim is a police officer."

The majority in the Roberts case was composed of Justice Brennan, Marshall, Stewart, Stevens and Powell — the same justices who were in the majority when the Louisiana and North Carolina death

penalty laws were ruled unconstitutional last July. Justices Blackmun, Rehnquist, White and Chief Justice Burger again dissented from the decision of the Court.

Although the Court's ruling involving another Louisiana man last July was widely viewed as overturning the state's mandatory death penalty law altogether, and although a summary order issued four days after the 1976 decision threw out a conviction which specifically dealt with the murder of a policeman, the Court had announced last November that it would consider the issue of the constitutionality of laws which mandate the death penalty for the murderers of law enforcement officers, with the Roberts case used as the test.

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Police Groups Rap Concept Of One-Officer Patrol Cars

Continued from Page 1

are a significant contribution to law enforcement," he wrote. "It is only through this type of careful research that many of the questions that have troubled police administrators for years can begin to be answered."

A spokesman for the San Diego force said that the department would field one-man cars on a "situational basis," noting that much "depends upon the specifics" of a particular operation. "If two officers are needed, then it is clearly more economical to put them in one car," he explained.

In terms of the study's validity to other American cities, the spokesman commented that San Diego's crime rate is "comparable" to the rest of the nation. "We have had an increase in crimes against persons and property, but not as high as Los Angeles and other metropolitan areas have experienced," he said.

Major John W. Cloud, executive director of the Alabama Police Officers Association, made several favorable comments about the one-officer patrol car concept, noting that the Alabama State Police borrowed the idea from Indiana state troopers in 1957. "We instituted it in the three largest counties, and found we experienced less trouble after we went to one-man patrol

cars," he said.

In Sacramento, Fred S. Reese, the chief deputy for field operations of the county sheriff's department, also agreed with the basic findings of the report. "We've been using one-man patrol cars for ten years," he noted. "We found that they are more efficient. . . but it is essential that you have a good back-up system."

Noting that "police work differs from area to area," Jim Van Devender, secretary-treasurer of the Detroit Police Officers Association, implied that singly-staffed cars would not be functional in his city. A 15-year veteran of the Detroit Police Department, Van Devender said, "If I hadn't had a partner, I'd have been a dead man in at least a dozen incidents."

Tom Trusso, first vice president of the Police Conference of New York, called the report "biased" and "totally ridiculous," noting that his association was in "total disagreement" with the findings. "We agree with the National Safety Council that driving is a full time job," he said.

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Written to meet the particular needs of the John Jay College student body, this booklet presents discussion and descriptions of selected bibliographic sources appropriate for legal research involving federal, New York State and New York City law. Such tools as citators, digests and encyclopedia are discussed in depth. The booklet provides a valuable and concise introduction to legal bibliography and standard techniques of legal research. (42 pp.)

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COUNSELOR AT LARGE

By MICHAEL BLINICK, ESQ.

Socializing Present and Potential Juvenile Offenders

The shortcomings of our official methods of dealing with juvenile delinquency have been well-documented. They add up to a widespread failure to socialize the young offender and teach him how to adjust his way of life to society's norms. But even if the juvenile justice functioned properly, it could not do the job alone.

The public must be involved, because a law-abiding way of life cannot be foisted on the young by distant professionals. A child learns civilized behavior in large part by observing his parents and other adults. He also learns from the contemporaries with whom he associated (the "peer group"), but groups of children and youths completely without adult guidance and supervision very often become distinctly antisocial in their actions. Thus, it is the task of every concerned citizen to aid in the socialization of youth.

To co-exist peacefully with others in a crowded world, one must obey certain fundamental rules designed mainly to protect people's bodily integrity and property, and the public peace. A most effective urban socialization mechanism has been described by Jane Jacobs, who links it to her theories of city planning:

The people of cities who have other jobs and duties, and who lack, too, the training needed, cannot volunteer as teachers or registered nurses or librarians or museum guards or social workers. But at least they can, and on lively diversified sidewalks they do, supervise the incidental play of children and assimilate the children into city society. They do it in the course of carrying on their other pursuits. . . . In real life, only from the ordinary adults of the city sidewalks do children learn — if they learn at all — the first fundamental of successful city life: People must take a modicum of public responsibility for each other even if they have no ties to each other. This is a lesson nobody learns by being told. It is learned from the experience of having other people without ties of kinship or close friendship or formal responsibility to you take a modicum of public responsibility for you. [J. Jacobs, *The Death and Life of Great American Cities* 81-82 (1961) (emphasis in original).]

But many juvenile behavior problems will not yield to such tactics, not necessarily because they have a pathological basis, but because they are organized on a large scale (like auto theft) or are not constantly manifested openly on the streets. For example, the children of most communities, both large and small, engage in widespread vandalism and petty extortion every Halloween. But no town need stand back in terror as the children take over, not even for one night. Many localities have ended the Halloween nightmare and now use the evening as a device to teach children the virtue of charity. The usual beneficiary is the United Nations Children's Fund. The community simply wages a coordinated campaign to change the behavior of its youngsters. They are told that instead of "trick or treating" merely for candy, they will solicit (without threatening anyone) money for children less fortunate than they. The schools, churches, mass media, and civic organizations combine to get this message across to everyone. The Chamber of Commerce may help by sponsoring a soap sculpture contest on the windows of cooperating downtown stores. The Mayor and police wish everyone a pleasant evening and warn that troublemakers who refuse to obey the new ground rules will be dealt with severely. And everyone benefits — UNICEF, merchants, homeowners, and the children themselves, who are unknowingly acquiring habits basic to a happy and secure existence for themselves and others.

It is not enough, however, for the large aggregations of society to work together for the furtherance of a particular project. For really effective object lessons, and also to make such intergroup cooperation possible, individuals must participate and volunteer their services. The government can help here by helping to organize those volunteers for programs not under the aegis of a private agency.

It has been said that today's cities are the last frontier of democracy, because they are the only governmental unit left small and simple enough for people to comprehend. If teenagers were included in these programs, on a large scale, the socialization process would be greatly enhanced.

Youngsters who are contributing in some concrete way to civic improvement, even if there is no direct connection between their project and law enforcement, are developing self-images that link their personalities to the social structure, and aspirations that connect their personal fulfillment with an orderly society.

As part of our effort to socialize our youth properly, we should mount a frontal attack on public apathy toward reporting instances of crime and delinquency. We need to refine our methods of judicial administration so that complainants and witnesses are not forced to keep spending day after day in court, while their cases are repeatedly delayed. To cope with harassment and intimidation of witnesses, stringent legislation should be enacted as a deterrent.

Besides object lessons taught through community action, children and adolescents also need formal instruction in their legal obligations. The schools are a primary instrument of socialization. It is their duty to give their pupils a basic knowledge of those laws of special relevance to the young. There are psychological obstacles to be overcome. Young people often tend to see law-abiding behavior as "square" and somehow effete. They also tend to develop group loyalties that confuse reporting a serious offender who menaces community security, with "squealing" on a classmate who has violated some piddling school regulation. The schools must try to remove these irrational barriers to good citizenship.

The recent explosion in "law-related education" offers a priceless chance to do all this and more. Hopefully, more and more school pupils will now learn in depth about how the legal system can — and should — function.

Michael Blinick welcomes reader comments on any of the issues that he discusses in this column. Letters should be addressed to Michael Blinick, c/o Law Enforcement News, Room 2104, 444 W. 56th St., New York, N.Y. 10019.

"The Graduate"

A Dramatized Look at Criminal Justice Education vs. Career Opportunities

By ALLEN P. BRISTOW

(Editor's Note: Decreasing public budgets, stabilizing populations, union activity and equal opportunity controversies are severely limiting entry positions in the criminal justice system. Conversely, career education emphasis, media popularity, governmental support and educational bureaucracy are enlarging college programs in criminal justice and police science. What must be done to prevent the over-production of criminal justice graduates, as occurred in the recent past with engineers and school teachers? In the following scenario — made all the more timely by the recent graduations of thousands of additional criminal justice majors — the author attempts to analyze the problem from a number of perspectives, using fictional characters and real statistics.

The 'cast' of the scenario is comprised of: the Dean of Applied Sciences at a mythical California university; a member of the faculty of the Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Department at the university; a recent graduate of that department who is head of the "Association for Fair Employment in the Justice Profession"; the chief of police of a large local law enforcement agency; and a citizen representing a statewide tax reform organization.

The author, Allen P. Bristow, is professor of criminal justice at California State University-Los Angeles.)

DEAN: I brought you here to clear up rumors about a lawsuit and to identify some of the real issues in this problem. There have been charges made and some unfavorable publicity so I hope we can discuss this unemotionally and perhaps come up with some suggestions for a solution. All of us have an interest in this problem but it was brought to everyone's attention through the activities of the graduate and his association, so why don't you explain exactly what this is all about.

GRADUATE: There are thousands of graduates of criminal justice programs in this state who cannot find professional employment. They majored in law enforcement curricula with the assurance that there would be careers after graduation. The situation is getting materially worse, and we don't see the colleges doing anything to warn prospective students away from this major, or to reduce the numbers that enter it.

PROFESSOR: How do you feel that you were encouraged to major in criminal justice?

GRADUATE: Every major commission dealing with law enforcement since President Johnson's term has stated that a college education is desirable for law enforcement officers. Various commissions and advisory boards have recommended that all police officers have a college education. Some commissions have recommended that every police officer should have a bachelor's degree by 1980 or 1982. In our course work and in our dealings with advisors, not once was the difficulty of obtaining employment ever mentioned. No one ever told us that we were entering a career education field in which no careers were to be had. It was never brought to our attention that a narrow education in criminal justice-law enforcement was not particularly appropriate for any other type of career. We now find ourselves educated in a career field for which there are few positions available. We see no indication of improvement in the future, and we feel that we have been misled, perhaps cheated, by a college system which seemed to care only about filling its classes and preventing an enrollment decline.

OEAN: In the interest of putting things in perspective, let's see if we can get some facts here. Chief, what is the employment picture in California law enforcement?

CHIEF: Several things have happened which have reduced the number of positions available in law enforcement. Our population growth patterns have slowed, birth rates are reduced, and migration to California is tapering off. Local and state budgets have been restricted. Governmental agencies are finding they must put their dollar only where the most critical needs demand. We are leaving many positions unfilled, and we are not proposing new positions because of this budgetary limitation. Most departments are not filling vacancies which open due to retirements, deaths and resignations, but we have not had to lay off significant numbers of officers as in Detroit and

New York. To be candid, I must admit that some departments are attempting to avoid hiring unqualified applicants under Affirmative Action programs by not filling vacancies. These departments are hoping for an eventual court ruling which will reverse percentage quota recruiting systems.

DEAN: Chief, I think we all understand the background behind reduced employment in all public areas. I'd appreciate it if you could just give us some hard statistics on jobs that are available.

CHIEF: In California, during the past few years an annual average of 3,500 vacancies occurred for police officers, deputy sheriffs and college police. This dropped to 2,500 last year.

DEAN: Does that represent the greatest source of employment for graduates of a criminal justice program?

CHIEF: Yes. There are other positions in the Highway Patrol, State Department of Corrections, and other agencies, but these are statistically insignificant.

GRADUATE: In other words, this past year, in a state of over 20 million population, we employed only 2,500 new peace officers?

CHIEF: That's correct, and I can't predict whether these figures will come back up to the average of 3,500 in the future or not.

DEAN: Exactly how many graduates are potential applicants for these positions?

PROFESSOR: Trying to learn how many criminal justice college majors there are in California is like trying to count the salmon spawning in a river. My best estimate is a combination of several studies, one by the Chancellor of the Community Colleges, and another by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For the community colleges we estimate some 60,000 enrolled majors, with an additional 7,000 majors in the four-year programs in this state.

CHIEF: That may well be, but these are not all pre-service majors. Many of those are already employed policemen, and so your figures may not relate to the problem.

PROFESSOR: That's true. The reports show that approximately 10,000 of the community college majors are in-

ally achieve far higher written examination scores and perform better in the employment interview and other selection phases than do criminal justice majors. We have been disappointed with the number of criminal justice major applicants for our department who have problems with literacy, who are unable to pass physical agility tests, and who are unable to adequately handle the interview phase. They may have the technical and academic education, but their personalities and their general abilities are not sufficient to warrant employment.

GRADUATE: Isn't it also true that when you are faced with Affirmative Action hiring percentages, you frequently employ recruits who are minimally qualified but meet the racial or sex characteristics of the statistics you seek?

CHIEF: I won't comment on that statement, but that's an opinion I can understand. Last year our recruit classes consisted of 64 percent recruits who had more than two years of college education.

GRADUATE: And I know 20 to 30 applicants who had bachelor's degrees and who were down so far on your employment list that they were never reached.

DEAN: How can it be, Professor, that we're graduating career educated students whose personal and general aptitudes are not adequate to permit them to be employed.

PROFESSOR: As you know, we have absolutely no way of screening criminal justice majors. In this state, anyone who wishes to major in any curriculum may do so.

TAXPAYER: Regardless of whether he can ever use that education in his employment or career?

PROFESSOR: Yes, and I must add that we're not too happy about this situation either. The faculty has frequently discussed the problem. We are required to bring into college classes all sorts of students who previously would never have been admitted to the university. The high schools have given them diplomas, and special governmental programs have put them in college. The pressures on us to keep full enrollment are so great that we're graduating a number of the kind of applicants that the Chief was just talking about.

TAXPAYER: What pressures are placed on you to retain

"As long as every other program on television is a 'Cop Show' you are going to have large numbers of students clamoring to get into criminal justice majors . . ."

service peace officers, which leaves us 50,000 criminal justice majors. The IACP study indicates that approximately 4,600 of the majors in the four-year programs are pre-service. We can say with some accuracy that there are approximately 55,000 pre-service majors currently in the California college system.

GRADUATE: That means that last year there was a potential of 22 majors for every single position that opened.

PROFESSOR: That's not really a fair comparison. Not all criminal justice majors intend to enter law enforcement, and certainly they are not all old enough to file for entry level positions.

GRADUATE: That's true, but there's a residual buildup each year. If you produce far more graduates in a career field than there are jobs, then the next year you must add those unemployed graduates to the ones who weren't hired in previous years, and you get a tremendous buildup of career specialists looking for positions. When you take a look at the employment lists on police departments, you see that they are not hiring solely criminal justice graduates. On one large training academy list that I saw recently only half of all the college educated recruits had their degrees in criminal justice.

PROFESSOR: What would be your explanation for that, Chief?

CHIEF: In recent years, our economy has put many young people on the employment market. We have individuals competing for entry positions who have degrees in everything from physics and engineering to English literature and drama, and from art appreciation to zoology. In our competitive testing system, these people occasion-

inadequate students?

PROFESSOR: During the past few years college enrollments have fallen off and many colleges have had to rebate to the state large sums of money because their enrollment has dropped. Therefore, because no one wants to fire any professors, the major campaign on many campuses today is to insure that enrollment does not drop. With that insurance, funding will not be reduced and no one will lose his job.

TAXPAYER: But as a result, you are spending public funds to graduate individuals who are less competent than in past years.

PROFESSOR: In my opinion, yes.

OEAN: Exactly what is your angle in this as a taxpayer?

TAXPAYER: The graduate and his association approached a number of taxpayers' organizations to consider the possibility of joining in lawsuits against this university. As you may know, taxpayers' suits to halt the unwise, wasteful or unlawful expenditure of funds are not uncommon in our state. We currently have the matter under consideration.

The history of the problem is that during the past several decades, our state, with one of the largest systems of higher education in the country, produced engineers and scientists at a phenomenal rate. Even after the aerospace industry and our economy indicated that in the future such positions would be limited, the colleges continued to enroll students without reduction in these programs. This resulted in a glut on the market for technically or scientifically trained individuals, and for engineers in particular. I am sure we all remember those graduates

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"If you produce far more graduates than there are jobs, then the next year you must add those unemployed graduates to the ones who weren't hired in previous years and you get a tremendous buildup of career specialists looking for positions."

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finding jobs as elevator operators, machinists and life guards. And then, when there ceased to be a need for as many primary and secondary school teachers, the college system continued to encourage students to educate themselves to be school teachers. Today there are few positions available for primary and secondary school teachers.

This constitutes a waste of both human resources and taxpayers' money. The community colleges draw their funds from property taxes which are outrageously high. The state colleges and universities draw their funding from the general tax dollar, primarily the income tax. This tax money is being collected from people who can't afford it, and is being spent to maintain an educational system which is producing graduates in two occupational fields which are now impacted. We're concerned that we don't create a third impacted career education field — criminal justice. If police agencies are not going to hire a reasonably large predicted number of recruits, why do we permit new criminal justice programs to spring up throughout the state, why do we permit these programs to be as large as they seem to be, and why do we continue to encourage students to major in careers for which there may be no jobs?

PROFESSOR: I can sympathize with your viewpoint, but you are never going to get a college to voluntarily reduce its enrollment in any program as long as there is a potential field of students.

GRADUATE: But as long as every other program on television is a "Cop Show" you are going to have large numbers of 18, 19, and 20 year old students clamoring to get into criminal justice majors. . .

TAXPAYER: And you're going to continue to waste large amounts of tax money to career educate students in a narrow field for which there may be no positions.

DEAN: I rather like to think that no educational endeavor is ever wasted.

PROFESSOR: I'd agree with you, Dean, if you were talking about a general liberal arts education, but we're talking about a narrow, technically-oriented career education with very little input from the humanities, sciences and other areas.

CHIEF: Something else you shouldn't fail to consider, is that it may just be that all these commissions that recommended the hiring of college graduates as police officers were wrong. There are several research projects presently underway to determine if a person really needs a college education to be a good law enforcement officer. Regardless of what these research projects may reveal, I'm not convinced that an education in criminal justice is necessarily the best college degree for a policeman to possess.

PROFESSOR: Would you care to explain that?

CHIEF: Law enforcement agencies today have excellent training programs. We can teach a recruit everything he needs to know about police work. We would much rather

have him come to us well educated in the social sciences and humanities, and able to read, write and speak effectively. What we're getting from a number of criminal justice programs are young people who have all of the technical skills and knowledge, but who we would be embarrassed to put in a courtroom to testify and who we fail out of the training academy because they cannot write or read adequately.

DEAN: Let me see if I can put together what we've been talking about. On one hand, there is the point of view that alumni in recent classes are unable to find employment in law enforcement, due to a variety of reasons. The graduate feels he should have been warned about this problem, and feels that the educational system from which he graduated should have controlled his career major to prevent him having expended four years and many thousands of dollars in educating himself narrowly for a career which he apparently will not be able to achieve. He feels so strongly about this that he represents an association which may attempt to bring some legal sanction against this institution, perhaps to recover funds expended by him and others in obtaining their education. Is that essentially correct?

GRADUATE: It is. We feel you should advise incoming criminal justice majors of the lack of career potential, we feel that you should limit enrollment in criminal justice programs, and we feel that you should screen entrants to these programs to insure that they have all the aptitudes required prior to obtaining a narrow career education.

DEAN: As I understand the Chief, there is not too much that law enforcement agencies can do to increase employment of recruits. The general economy and a variety of other social and governmental problems have caused a decline in entry level employment positions, and the future is very uncertain.

CHIEF: That's correct, and I might add that we are learning that technology and systems are more economical than people; and because of limitations on recruiting, we are experimenting with methods of automation to reduce the number of personnel that are needed. This may offset any future improvement in the employment

picture.

DEAN: And what is the viewpoint of the taxpayers' associations?

TAXPAYER: No taxpayer minds having his money go toward educational programs which improve the society as a whole, or which prepare the individual for specialized service in that society. We do not oppose general liberal arts education; we feel it produces a better citizen. We do not oppose specialized training in medicine, law and many other career fields. We do not oppose specialized college education in the criminal justice-law enforcement area when it can be clearly demonstrated that the numbers of students who are being educated to fill these positions is in reasonable proportion to the number of positions that are now or will be available. When we say "reasonable proportion" we don't expect a one-on-one situation; but if you take a look at the position in which teachers find themselves today, with 15 to 20 applicants for every position available, you can see the type of situation we hope to avoid complicating. Our legal staff is working now to determine whether there is some sort of legal action that can be taken.

DEAN: Professor, what's the position of your Criminal Justice Department on this issue?

PROFESSOR: Unless we're forced by some higher authority, no department is ever going to establish any system to limit entrance when its budget is dependent on the percentage of students enrolled as opposed to the percentage enrolled in other departments. In other words, no one is going to cut his own throat. Many of us in this field feel that students should be screened and limited in criminal justice programs, but we are not going to be the ones to do it.

DEAN: Although I see no way of resolving this issue, at least I think we all understand where we stand. There's nothing that the law enforcement agencies can do about reduced hiring. Colleges and universities are self-perpetuating institutions that will do nothing themselves to correct this situation. I'm afraid that all we can do is watch these groups file their lawsuits and publicize the situation. Perhaps public outcry or legislative influence will then resolve the problem.

Psychodrama Training Gains on 2 Fronts

Conferees Get Taste of Roleplaying's Use as Probation Training Tool

The incident could have taken place almost anywhere: a furious probation officer abandoned her usual office decorum and bellowed at an equally irate police officer, "Who the hell do you think you are, telling me how to do my job?"

The policeman was quick to retort, "Somebody has to tell you. You sit here in your office and don't know what the hell is happening out there. Whose side are you on? Isn't there any justice?"

Under ordinary circumstances, this confrontation between fellow criminal justice professionals, which occurred before the startled eyes of more than 300 criminal justice academics and practitioners, could have generated some ugly and undesirable results. In this case, however, the scene was safely contained, as were the seven other scenarios staged for a conference on probation, parole and corrections held last month in Pennsylvania.

Based on the theme "Schizophrenia: A System Divided," the conference was sponsored by the Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Correction and the Middle Atlantic States Conference on Correction, in an effort to present a forum for the discussion of conflicts common to the interaction among criminal justice agencies.

The vehicle chosen to stimulate the discussion at the conference was the Criminal Justice Repertory Company, a group of volunteer, non-professional actors affiliated with New York's John Jay College of Criminal Justice. The troupe, which originated in 1970 as specialists in teaching the principles of family crisis intervention, has

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Northern Virginia Police Taught to Handle Family Crisis Scenes

Over 700 police officers from some of northern Virginia's largest jurisdictions have participated in a unique psychodrama program designed to train officers to defuse potentially violent domestic crisis situations.

Conducted periodically at Woodburn Center, a Fairfax County mental health facility, the intensive four and a half day course exposes recruits from the Northern Virginia Police Academy to a series of realistic domestic crisis simulations.

According to psychodramatist Steve Pelz, the director of the program, the so-called family dispute is the second leading cause of officer mortality and is the primary cause of injuries inflicted on police. Domestic disputes cause an average 8,000 police injuries each year, while felonies cause approximately 3,000 injuries, Pelz said.

The most recent psychodrama class at Woodburn was composed of 47 police officers, including five veteran dispatchers. The students were indoctrinated by mental health professionals, encouraged to discuss crisis situations they had observed and instructed in the art of preparing and acting out skits that simulated domestic flare-ups.

The officers portraying citizens in a family dispute glowered, grimaced, shouted obscenities, and challenged the police officers who were supposed to calm them. Those who acted as officers carried simulated guns, nightsticks, and blackjacks and real handcuffs.

In one skit a male officer with a weight lifter's physique and two women officers acted out the roles of husband, wife and mother-in-law, building up the mock dispute to a rage-filled display of name calling and physical

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criminal justice center

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The Criminal Justice Center is an independently funded unit of the John Jay College of Criminal Justice. For further information about the Center or any of its projects and programs contact:

The Criminal Justice Center
448 West 56th Street
New York, N.Y. 10019
(212) 247-1600,1

Current Job Openings in the Criminal Justice System

Criminal Justice Instructor. Offered by Sauk Valley College in Dixon, Illinois, this position involves teaching, student advisement and job placement, part-time faculty assistance, and community involvement.

The successful candidate will teach a full course load as described in the Sauk Valley College-Faculty Association Contractual Agreement. This includes one day of instruction per week at an educational institution 44 miles from the main campus, as well as specific class assignments made by the school's director of public safety education.

Other duties include assisting students in their search for jobs, assisting part-time faculty members with any instructional, advisement, or other academic matter, and visiting criminal justice agencies, secondary schools, and social agencies in an effort to improve communication between those agencies and the college.

Applicants should have three to five years varied work experience within a segment of criminal justice, proven teaching ability, and an earned masters degree in criminal justice, public administration, correction, or a related area. Rank will be based upon qualifications. Starting salary range has been set at \$9,850-\$14,725.

For more information, contact: Director of Public Safety Programs, Sauk Valley College, Dixon, IL 61021. For applications write to the Dean of Career Education at the same address.

Deputy Director, Department of Public Safety. Cornell University in Ithaca, New York is seeking an individual to take charge of all staff auxiliary and administrative functions for a department of over 100 personnel, following policies set by the director. Successful applicant will be responsible for all management functions in that area.

Applicant must have a bachelor's degree in law enforcement or business management, plus five years of supervisory and/or management experience in law enforcement, preferably in a university setting. Salary will be in the high teens, and excellent fringe benefits will be provided.

Send resume, including salary history, to: William E. McDaniel, Director of Public Safety, Cornell University, G-2, Barton Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853. Filing deadline is July 31, 1977.

Faculty Position. Shelby State Community College in Memphis, Tennessee has a position available in its Department of Criminal Justice. Successful candidate will teach police science courses beginning in September, 1977.

Applicants should have three to five years of field experience in criminal justice, law enforcement, security, criminalistics, or administrative background with a law enforcement agency. A master's degree is mandatory for this position, and teaching experience is desirable. Salary will be commensurate with education and experience.

Submit resume to: W.W. Wannamaker, Chairman, Department of Criminal Justice, Shelby State Community College, P.O. Box 4568, Memphis, TN 38104. Deadline for filing is July 1, 1977.

Chairman, Department of Criminal Justice. The University of Alabama in Birmingham has announced the availability

of the position of chairman at the associate or full professor level beginning in the Fall term.

Applicants should possess a Ph.D. or equivalent with extensive administrative and teaching experience. Salary and fringe benefits are competitive.

Send vita and references to: Dr. Tom Sullivan, Chairman Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Alabama in Birmingham, University Station, Birmingham, AL 35294. Deadline for receipt of applications is July 1, 1977.

Rural Court Coordinator. The Alaska Court System requires an individual who is willing to assume this Anchorage-based position which requires extensive travel and long hours to provide legal and educational support to rural courts throughout Alaska.

Requirements include: B.A. and graduate degree, with law degree preferred, minimum two years of appropriate experience in such areas as legal research, teaching, program or criminal justice administration. Successful candidate must be able to explain law and legal procedure to a lay audience. Salary range has been set at \$30,408 to \$36,576.

Send resume, sample of writing and college transcript (if available) to: Susan Miller, Alaska Court System, 303 K Street, Anchorage, AK 99501. Filing deadline is July 1, 1977.

Assistant Professor. Southern Illinois University at Carbondale has a teaching position available in its Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections. Successful candidate will teach law-related courses dealing with criminal law and police powers, legal aspects in the administration of justice and the correctional process.

Other duties include advising both undergraduate and graduate students, participation on thesis and other committees and contributing substantially toward departmental research efforts.

A J.D. is preferred with from one to six years of experience in the area of criminal prosecution, criminal defense, and/or correctional agency work. Applicant must be capable of bringing the realities of criminal law in action to the classroom. Effective date of appointment will preferably be August 16, 1977, but a January 1, 1978 starting date will be considered.

Contact: Dr. Nancy K. Wilson, Chairperson, Search Committee, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901. Telephone: (618) 453-5701. Filing deadline is July 1, 1977.

Coordinator of Research. This second position available at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale is at tenured professorial rank. The individual will be responsible for coordination of grant preparation activities; instruction in the areas of research, statistics, and evaluation; consultation with faculty in research methodology and computer applications; and assist in the management of grant funded projects.

Qualifications include: Ph.D. in psychology, sociology, or other social science-related field with heavy emphasis on criminological research. Experience in design and implementation of original research, proposal preparation, management of grant funded projects, data processing, and teaching statistics and research at college level is preferred.

Apply by July 15, 1977 to: Lawrence A. Bennett, Ph.D. Director, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901.

Chief of Police. Globe, Arizona is seeking an experienced law enforcement executive to head its 22 member department which polices an inner city population of 7,333 and a commercial center of an estimated 20,000.

Minimum qualifications are five years of law enforcement experience, three years of which were in a middle management position, and an associate degree from an accredited school. Salary will range between \$18,000 to \$21,000 depending upon utilization of fringe benefits.

Submit resume to: City Manager, 150 North Pine Street, Globe, AZ 85501. Applications must be received no later than July 1, 1977.

Assistant/Associate Professor. Florida Atlantic Univer-

sity in Boca Raton has this position available for fall, 1977 to teach undergraduate and graduate courses in its criminal justice program.

Applicants should have a doctorate in criminal justice or a related field plus three years of experience. Salary range has been set at \$13,000 to \$16,000.

Send resume by July 1, 1977 to: Jerry F. Hackett, Director, Criminal Justice Program, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL 33432.

Assistant Professor, Department of Criminal Justice. The Department of Criminal Justice of Washington State University is seeking an assistant professor with a strong theoretical and research background in the criminal justice field.

The minimum educational requirement for this position is a Ph.D. in criminal justice, criminology, or the social and behavioral sciences. Applicants must also have a record of publications, and demonstrated research experience with criminal justice agencies.

Successful candidate will be required to provide innovative leadership in the creation of research projects and the pursuit of extramural funding sources. Other responsibilities include teaching and developing courses in theory and research methods including basic and evaluational research for the criminal justice system. The faculty member will also function as a liaison between the department of criminal justice and professional criminal justice agencies and practitioners. Salary is negotiable.

A letter of application, three copies of your vita and three letters of recommendation should be sent by July 1, 1977 to: Dr. Thomas A. Johnson, Chairperson, Department of Criminal Justice, Van Doren Hall 106, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164.

Director of Campus Safety. Albion College in Michigan is seeking qualified candidates for the above immediate opening. Responsibilities of the position include administering an institutional campus safety department of more than 40 student officers and dispatchers. In addition to patrolling campus, with one patrol car and full radio communications capability, the department provides a variety of related services as well as parking enforcement. Staff development is a major responsibility of the job.

Qualifications desired are experience in the enforcement of laws or regulations, and a demonstrated capacity to direct and coordinate the work of college age persons. Salary is dependent upon qualifications and experience. A number of fringe benefits are also provided.

Inquiries and references should be addressed to: Charles M. Leeds, Administrative Assistant to the President, Albion College, Albion, MI 49224.

Trooper Cadets. The Oklahoma Highway Patrol has announced that it is accepting applications for new trooper cadet candidates. Applicants will be given a merit examination by the State Personnel Board and will then appear before a screening committee for a personal interview. A definite date for the 14-week training academy course has not been set, although it will take place sometime in the early Fall.

Applicants must be between the ages of 23 and 35. Although there are no height or weight standards, each applicant must be in excellent physical condition. Applicants will undergo an intensive character background investigation, and each applicant must have completed a minimum of 30 hours of work at an accredited college or university.

Applications can be obtained from the Oklahoma Department of Public Safety, 3600 N. Eastern, Oklahoma City, OK 73111.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

If your department, agency or educational institution has any job openings in the criminal justice field, we will announce them free of charge in this column. This includes administrative and teaching openings, civil service testing dates, and mid-level notices for local, state and Federal positions.

Please send all job notices to Jon A. Wicklund, Law Enforcement News, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019.

Administration of Justice Faculty Wanted

Rockhurst College, Kansas City's Jesuit College, has an immediate opening for a full-time faculty member in administration of justice. Qualifications: law degree or doctoral candidacy, with some criminal justice experience, especially police work. Responsibilities include undergraduate teaching, possibly some graduate teaching, academic advisement, preparation of short-course and symposia. Salary: competitive for a nine month appointment. Consulting with the criminal justice system is highly encouraged. Teaching experience a must, and is preferred in the following areas: police community relations, criminal process, police organizational behavior, management. Send resume and teaching references to: Rev. A. James Blumeyer, S.J., Dean, Rockhurst College, 5225 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri 64110.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE LIBRARY

Cassandra, Jeremiah or Mr. Micawber?

Forecasts of the Law Enforcement Role in the Year 2000

Although most discussions of the present and future concerns of policing recognize the increasing emphasis on rationality and efficiency in police operations, possible conflict between these objectives and the provision of improved community services is also recognized. Davis, for example, sees the future of the police in terms of the general goal of becoming "servants of the people," in a meaningful sense, and the specific goal of being truly accountable for their effectiveness in re-

ducing crime. He suggests that consolidation of agencies into larger and more rational structures may actually serve to undermine the ability of the police to respond creatively to meet community needs.

There is considerable support for Davis' position. A recent review of theoretical and practical approaches to the control of police corruption suggests that effective leadership has historically been the basis of those such approaches which have in any way been effective (Simpson 1977). The effect that individual police administrators have had on particular departments has been considerable and one can expect that the accomplishments of the police of the future will be influenced by society's willingness to encourage capable leadership to develop.

Gordon Misner shares Davis' lack of confidence in consolidation as an automatic panacea for police difficulties. However, he suggests that as the technological advantages of shared central services are so considerable, future consolidation is inevitable:

"The key point to be made... is that notwithstanding the experimentation which goes on under the rubric of 'which is better — decentralized or centralized police command,' technological developments and political developments within the social fabric of American policing have fairly well assured us that we will have a centralized police apparatus, all but in name. By 1980, we will surely see the increased use of centralized police staff services: training, personnel, communication, and EDP. If centralization of these services takes place, we will then have essentially centralization of operations, *per se*" (1975:366).

A.C. Germann, in advocating the importance of police commitment to their service function, suggests that such a commitment is essential, not just to the future ability of the police to meet the demands of their changing social roles, but to the preservation of a free society under the

rule of law. Policing as a helping profession, recognized as such by the citizenry and supported by common consensus, is regarded by Germann as the only alternative to the degeneration of the paramilitary police bureaucracy as an agent, and an increasingly ineffective agent. Most authors suggest changes in police objectives to give greater attention to the service function as a natural and desirable goal. Germann presents this view as necessary for the maintenance of democratic institutions (1976).

This account offers little in the way of policy recommendations which are specific. It does, however, serve to emphasize the importance of changes in police objectives and organization and analyzes the consequences of possible failure to achieve these goals eloquently and in some detail.

Future commitment of the police to a service-oriented function is a trend which is indicated throughout the modest volume of literature dealing with the

future of the police function. In addition to those sources cited above, a number of other writers present the view that the development of the service function is incompatible with the maintenance of the paramilitary bureaucratic structure in police agencies. John B. Angell, one of the most vocal of the proponents of this viewpoint, has suggested, in a number of influential articles, that excessive reliance on bureaucratic systems of organization has been an important source of police difficulties over the last few years. In Angell's view, organization of police agencies along lines which are more democratic and which rely heavily on the concept of team policing, would be advantageous in enabling agencies to perform their real social function of providing a variety of services to their communities. In the opinion of this author, and of many others, the reality of police patrol is reflected in the many statistical surveys which indicate that "crime-related requests

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BOOK NOTES

By ANTONY E. SIMPSON

ducing crime. He suggests that consolidation of agencies into larger and more rational structures may actually serve to undermine the ability of the police to respond creatively to meet community needs.

"Total consolidation or regionalization will never solve our crime crisis because such a venture would inhibit the necessary relationship that must exist to resolve community crime problems... Policing, of all public services, must possess knowledge about the people they serve; and, most importantly, they must have the capacity to understand subtle differences between communities. This capacity of understanding cannot reasonably exist in a regionalized system. The implementation of such a system would seriously hamper the ability of a policing agency to develop a standard of true sensitivity to the community being policed" (Davis 1976:19).

For this writer, a variable of overriding importance to the level and quality of policing in the future is the caliber of leadership. Noting the observed tendency of police bureaucracies to personalize leadership, Davis suggests that future developments will be very much affected by the extent to which police chiefs are protected

New Books on Review

The Illustrated Story of Crime. By Edgar Lustgarten. Follett Publishing Company. Chicago, 1976. 223 pages. \$7.95.

This well-written and copiously illustrated book at once impresses one as an ideal gift for the student of crime. The book covers seven main topics: gangs and gangsters, city cases (white collar crime), political murders, kidnapping, crime without responsibility: pleas of insanity, sex crimes, and crimes without a criminal: cases unsolved. Discussed within its pages are the Boston Strangler, Al Capone, Peter Griffiths, Patty Hearst, Bruno Hauptmann, the Kefauver commission, the Kennedy assassination, prohibition, the Teapot Dome Affair, and many others.

Edgar Lustgarten, a novelist, practicing attorney, and crime writer, admits to a lifelong interest in crime: "crime is composed mostly of the vices and the passions; seldom mixed with reason, with virtue hardly ever. Nevertheless it forms a massive

part of human nature, and can no more be ignored in a review of our own species than can disease, injury, war, pestilence or death."

Aimed at the crime aficionado, the book is of value to the criminologist as a concise review of many long-forgotten cases from American and English jurisprudence. Admittedly, the book is not meant to be an exhaustive history of crime, a scientific or medical work or a criminological thesis. It is, however, the recollections of a lawyer in the criminal courts, a capsule view of the depravity, morbidity and grief which everyday manifests itself in the arena of life. Crime itself is unchanging. Technological and social changes in society bring in their wake new opportunities and methods for crime. But crime itself, that awful manifestation of one of mankind's primary urges, speaks no fundamental changes, no per-

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The Police Role in the Year 2000

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for police assistance actually comprise a minority of all requests for police action" (Angell 1976:38). Demands from citizens which occupy the larger proportion of police time are those which require officers to serve in a wide variety of public service capacities.

Angell's analysis therefore suggests that reorganization of departmental structures to conform to the needs of the team model be recommended primarily to enable police agencies to cope more effectively with service demands not related to their law enforcement function. However, it is also suggested, quite strongly, that the greater ability of the police to handle their service responsibilities would be associated with a greater capacity for crime control. Involvement of police officers in social service activities is seen as a potentially effective means of crime prevention:

"In this society a multitude of human service organizations are responsible for performing functions that will prevent deviancy and crime. These agencies exist in every urban area, but they are frequently disregarded by apprehension-oriented police. Many predeviates and deviates who are ignored or funneled into the courts by police could likely receive assistance which would prevent the continuation of their behavior if they were referred to welfare, mental health or other public service organizations. . . . Closer organizational ties between the police and other human service agencies should increase the social utility of police. Crime prevention would be increased and social justice would be enhanced. Such alignment should further produce greater effectiveness on the part of other human service agencies" (Angell 1976:39).

Although this approach has received widespread support in the literature, it is questionable whether it has yet exerted a major influence on the organizational structure and patrol policies of police agencies in this country. Angell himself, while advocating the democratic model in the strongest terms, expresses a rather pessimistic view when he addresses the question of how likely this model is to supplant its more authoritarian predecessor:

"One major obstacle to police adoption of a broader role definition and the improvement of police and human service relationships is the arbitrary classification of police as the major component of the so called 'criminal justice system.' So long as the police conceive of themselves as the key agency in a system dedicated to arresting and punishing criminals, they will probably be shackled to a criminal apprehension approach to handling crime. They are likely to continue to devote their resources to criminal investigation at the expense of crime prevention and public service activities. Jailing violators of the criminal code will continue to seem more important than the long-range deviancy reduction or social improvement activities" (1976:39).

This section of Angell's account illustrates one of the more common problems encountered in attempts to make forecasts about the future development of any social institution: one can suggest those developments which seem the most logical, and the most appropriate, but such suggestions do not always reflect reality. As we all know, the future is more than just a streamlined version of the present and attempts to evaluate it must be based

on more than just the hopeful application of logical reasoning.

Fortunately, there are a number of discussions of the future of the police function in this country which are based on objective analysis of present trends. Several forecasts relevant to the future of American law enforcement have been made using the Delphi method of polling numbers of experts. These will be discussed here as important and prestigious indicators of the future development of the police function over the next thirty years.

The first of these represents the results of a series of interviews conducted with a group of social scientists and educators in 1967, by a team from General Electric's Business Environment Section, in an effort to predict the future structure of organizations of a variety of types. Initial predictions made on the basis of the data collected were issued in 1967 and revised two years later. The 1969 version of the forecast was analyzed in 1975 by C.J. Swank in a report which: "looks at their overall predictions and applies them to specific trends which can be anticipated in police organizations in years to come" (Swank 1975:294).

This account is important as it represents the only series of projections which are based on a highly theoretical view of the relationship between human needs and organizational structure which is superimposed upon the theorists' evaluation of social trends in this country. Unlike the other published predictive studies discussed here, no account was taken of the opinions of those in policing. Projections which are made were largely determined by the experts' evaluation of the consequences of large-scale changes in American society and the consequences of these changes on organizations and those who are employed by these organizations or who receive services from them.

Eight overall predictions are made which have important consequences for the nature and form of policing in the future. All are somewhat limited in the sense that they are based exclusively on the operation of organizational factors. Nonetheless, they are valuable in providing indicators which can be compared favorably with those based on other variables and considered later in this section.

The first prediction suggests that: "from the mid 1970s through the early 1980s there will be a significant decrease in Federal involvement as it relates to local police operations and administration. For although Congress, through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, continues to allocate large sums of money, there appears within our society a growing trend away from this approach" (Swank 1975:296).

This prediction is presented as being based on a variety of historical and political factors. Support of it is, in fact, generated from a number of other sources. A recent report by a Task Force of the Twentieth Century Fund, for example, recommends the dismantling of the regional bureaucracy of the LEAA, the channelling of some funds to law enforcement below the Federal level directly through state and local governments, and the creation of a new Federal agency with the primary responsibility of supporting research and evaluation projects (1976). This report is cited here as an example of the proliferation of recent criticisms made of Federal funding of law enforcement in general, and of the LEAA

in particular. Swank's prediction is, however, made in reflection of a projected general trend toward more state and local control of government in general, and the consequent reduction in the involvement of the Federal government in activities at these levels.

A second trend suggested by Swank concerns the re-ordering of managerial priorities, throughout bureaucracies in both the public and private sectors, in reflection of the inability of traditional managerial systems to achieve effective results. According to the views of human relations theorists such as Elton Mayo and Douglas McGregor, the goals of an organization are much easier to achieve if these are in some way congruent with the needs of the individual employee. Managerial techniques which are based on individual as well as organizational goal fulfillment are therefore likely to be much more effective than those designed to bring about employee cooperation through coercion. This approach, the very antithesis of the "scientific management" of the early twentieth century, is, of course, impossible within a paramilitary bureaucratic structure. As its effectiveness becomes proven, police administrators will be forced to accept organizational changes which encourage attention to be paid to individual needs, in order that the needs of the agency be met effectively. Swank suggests that there is a particular reason why the human relations approach should only now become more effective than its traditionalist predecessor: increased prosperity will, now and in the future, cause people to rely on their jobs less for satisfaction of their physical needs and more for ego needs and "self-actualization." One by-product of future prosperity will therefore be to change the relationships between organizations and their members and to liberalize the arrangements through which organizations seek to control those who work for them. It is clear from Swank's discussion that this trend is a universal one and is by no means limited to police agencies. As police departments are among the more authoritarian of employing agencies, it can, however, be expected that this shift in organizational policy will be particularly striking.

Allied to this trend, Swank suggests that "future shock" will bring about a system of values which values individualism in people and flexibility of response in organizations. This new system of values will come to exert a radical effect on police organizational structure and, through changes in policies of recruitment, assignment and promotion, will serve to make police agencies more flexible in their internal operations.

The fourth, fifth and sixth predictions suggested by Swank also represent consequences of applying the Mayo-McGregor model to police organizational structure. In these, shifts are seen from authority relationships to participatory management, to encourage individual fulfillment and organizational flexibility of response; from dogmatic ideology to pragmatic rationality, as a basis for police as old ideas fail to withstand the tests of experimentation and time; and from organizational absolutes to individual decision-making in the systems wherein "individual officers will formulate their own value system and react to street encounters based on this rather than edicts from above" (1975:299). Each of these three trends represents a conse-

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Forecasting Law Enforcement's Role in the Year 2000

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quence of pressures on organizations to become more responsive to the needs of their members and to become flexible enough to meet the changing demands of their constituents.

Increasing support for individualism is the basis for the seventh prediction made in this study. With a rise in support for individualism comes a parallel rise in concern for individual rights and liberties. The ability of police agencies to preserve and protect these rights comes to be a major criterion by which agencies are judged by society. However, this emphasis on rights is not achieved without cost; a concern with rights can be seen in almost direct opposition to the requirements of administrative efficiency and an agency can only achieve a primary emphasis on protection of individual liberties at the expense of cost-effectiveness. Under pressure from outside forces, Swank predicts that "in the ensuing decade police organizations will tend to reduce the value of efficiency. It is to be hoped that it will be replaced with such values as justice, equality, and an increased concern for individual freedom" (p. 299).

The final prediction made in this account points to a de-emphasis on technological innovation in police agencies and an increase in emphasis on the social advancement of their employees. Little substantive evidence for this trend is given. The author suggests that the many technological advances which have been made in law enforcement in the past have been rationalized in terms of the social objectives in police forces. Growing awareness that such innovations have come to determine social goals, rather than to merely serve them, is cited as the basis for emerging hesitation about further dependence on technology. In this sense, police agencies, in seeking to focus on individual growth, rather than organizational growth, will simply be following a general social trend.

Swank's predictions are valuable as they represent trends which are expected to exert a universal effect on large organizations of all types. More detailed analysis of the particular influences likely to affect police agencies alone is included in the comprehensive study undertaken by the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, discussed in the second part of this essay.

The second major application of the Delphi technique to assessing the future of the police role was undertaken by Cooper and reported in 1974. This author analyzed the opinions of two panels of experts regarding the attitudes and values held by police officers toward their professional role. Experts were asked to evaluate the attitudes and to predict trends for the next thirty years. The panels reflected very different memberships. Panel A included academics and upper-echelon police administrators and Panel B was comprised of working officers, most of whom were of the rank of sergeant or below. There was general agreement between the two panels on the direction of past and future broad trends in policing. Both panels saw professionalization, exemplified by increased status, higher educational requirements for officers and a commitment to a broader police role in society, as a major trend for the future. At the same time, both panels also foresaw a dramatic increase in unionism and a much greater involvement of unions in political activity aimed at protecting the interests of their memberships. The results of this survey suggest

that, if professionalized police forces of the future are not rewarded as such, or recognized by society, police unions could come to fulfill a dysfunctional social role:

"The power of union organization could replace the appeal of increased education as a means to improve the lot of the rank and file. A socially dangerous isolation of rank-and-file officers could be the result of their seeking refuge in politically active 'antiliberal' unions. An occupational group which exercises the legal power of physical coercion, even to the point of decisions about the life and death of citizens, must not be forced into alienation, either from the public they are supposed to protect and serve, or from those officially responsible for their supervision and control" (Cooper 1974:33-4).

This survey also brings out another factor which may serve to undermine the trend toward police professionalism. Both panels forecast that police bureaucracies would, now and over the next thirty years, continue to be concerned with demonstrating productivity, efficiency and cost-effectiveness. Cooper points out that administrative efficiency as a goal is not always compatible with the objective of developing a service-oriented group of professionals who have the ability, and the authority, to implement policy through considerable exercise of their own judgment. It is suspected that the tendency of the bureaucracy may be to increase organizational control and, in this way, the development toward true professionalism may be inhibited:

"In fact, a better-educated, 'new breed' administrative corps may actually exacerbate the problem (of insufficient commitment to professionalism) by more thoroughly implementing managerial efficiency techniques which tend to view officers more as quantitatively oriented functionaries than as qualitatively oriented professionals. The bind may become more severe, not less so" (1974:33).

Discussion of the above two points serves to dramatize a major limitation of the Delphi method as a forecasting technique. Trends which are clearly indicated may prove, upon analysis, to act in opposition to one another. Thus, Cooper's study supports the contentions that unionization, professionalism and a concern with administrative efficiency will be important factors in the future development of the police role. However, as all these trends do not necessarily point in the same direction, it does not tell us how policing in the future will ultimately be affected by interaction between them.

Many of the forecasts offered by individuals predict that the further development of the police service role will be the major factor influencing the police function and organizational structure in the decades to come. Before any summaries of the opinions of these forecasters are given, it should be pointed out that in following such a trend, the police in this country will be following a tradition long established in European policing. George Berkley, in his comparative analysis of the police systems of a number of European countries, stresses the service aspect as the crucial element in how the police function is interpreted in these societies (1969). This author suggests, moreover, through a series of well-chosen examples, that dedication to this interpretation of the police role has a profound and beneficial influence on the way in which officers carry out their more traditional functions of law enforcement and order maintain-

ance.

The point that European forces will continue to emphasize this philosophy of policing is made in recent commentaries by Egon Schlantitz, of Interpol, reviewing and commenting upon a recent survey undertaken by the United Nations on the future of the police role throughout the world; (see Schlantitz 1976a and 1976b). A commitment to the service function was indicated in the increased emphasis now being placed in crime prevention activities. Most of the countries surveyed appeared to display increasing concern with extending their activities to influence potential criminals and potential victims through increased participation in community life. Techniques such as team policing are mentioned in this report as means of both facilitating the further development of this type of function and increasing the efficiency of police patrol, criminal investigation and other more traditional police operations.

An interesting perspective on the service function is presented in this survey. Although the service role is emphasized, it is not considered as representing a radical departure from traditional forms of policing. Rather it is seen as a natural aspect of the police mission which has developed historically with more traditional police functions. James Q. Wilson's 1968 work, which includes one of the most important discussions of the police service function in American agencies, actually makes a similar point. The variations in "styles" of policing are considered throughout this book, to represent differences in emphasis, rather than as types of police behavior which are mutually exclusive. It should perhaps be pointed out that, in most discussions of the service model, (including this present account), this emphasis is usually taken for granted. Proponents of this model take the "law enforcement" and "order maintenance" police functions as given, although they usually suggest that these be integrated with the service function. The lack of attention paid to traditional functions by such writers is indicative of the relative importance of the service function, rather than of a lack of awareness of the fact that traditional police roles will remain an integral part of policing.

In a later work, Wilson discusses four types of social-structural change which will have an important effect on policing over the next few decades. Legal changes are expected to lead in the general direction of decriminalization of types of behavior which no longer seem to be universally disapproved of in society. The general influence of this trend will, of course, be to lessen many of the strains on the police officer and to improve relationships between the police and the citizenry. Wilson does, however, point out that the future may also include the passage of laws which, in spite of being intended to protect citizens, may act to increase tensions between the police and the public. Increasingly severe laws against drunken driving, and requirements that motorists wear seat-belts are cited as possible examples

of such laws (1973).

Increasing experiments intended to involve communities in policing are anticipated. Team policing and the greater involvement of patrol officers in a variety of service functions are seen as developments which are logical and probable. With this trend, Wilson sees the continued upgrading of the patrolman, through greater educational requirements and forms of training which are improved and intensified. A by-product of this tendency will be the increased use of civilians for tasks not considered to be professional.

Like many writers, this author considers that police agencies will be subjected to greater political pressures, from both the growing power of police unions and from politicians anxious to demonstrate their concern for crime control to the electorate.

In assessing the consequences of these changes, Wilson is careful to note that, as several of the anticipated future developments can act in opposition to one another, the final outcomes of their combined effects are hard to predict:

"Private industry, government agencies, hospitals and educational institutions have all been shaped by both the demands for greater productivity and efficiency and the demand for improved human relations with the reconciliation of these demands occurring under the suspicious eyes of union and professional organizations. What is happening to police organization is not strikingly different from what has happened in other organizational contexts. . . Since these changes. . . are to some extent inconsistent with each other, the absence of a reliable and widely accepted standard for testing them will probably lead to a hit-or-miss, start-and-stop style of police reform" (1973:214-15).

Three trends which are potentially contradictory are surveyed. Decentralization, as a way of meeting the needs of the service function, is contrasted with pressures that police operations be centralized in order to control corruption, combat particular types of crime and manage civil disorders. Job enlargement, to increase individual fulfillment and to support the team approach, is contrasted with the increased specialization which the demands of sophisticated techniques, as well as pressures to increase productivity, will encourage. Greater selectivity in recruitment, and demands for higher entrance standards for recruits are contrasted with pressures on agencies to hire more officers from ethnic minorities.

No hard-and-fast resolution to these contradictions is offered. Wilson suggests that they will be resolved by agencies on the basis of purely situational factors.

One important point made by this author involves the emphasis now being placed on the service function in policing. He suggests that while this emphasis is not misplaced, there are dangers in drawing parallels too closely between the patrol

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manent cures. It does well for the professional to pause and ponder the historical antecedents of crime today, to look back 10 years, 50 years and even 100 years at crime as it was — and is. This book provides that pause.

—Daniel P. King

The Vidocq Dossier: The Story of the World's First Detective. By Samuel Edwards, Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1977. 191 pages. \$7.95.

Eugene Francois Vidocq set up the world's first detective police force — the French Brigade de la Sureter — in 1811 and directed it until his retirement in 1827. He pioneered methods of detection which are still in use today among the world's crime labs: fingerprinting, invisible inks, plaster casting, extensive files on criminals and their *modi operandi*, blood and ballistics tests and handwriting analysis. After returning to head the Sureter during the period of political revolution

in France during the 1830's, Vidocq retired for the second time and began the world's first private detective agency in 1834 — sixteen years before the founding of the celebrated Pinkerton Agency in the United States. He wrote books on the rehabilitation of criminals, his experiences as a detective, and two lengthy novels.

Contrary to popular belief, Vidocq was not a thief turned thief-taker. His only crime, according to Mr. Edwards, was sympathetically forging a pardon for a peasant sent to prison for six years for stealing grain to feed his starving family.

The Vidocq Dossier is an absorbing book: besides detailing a fascinating era of police history, it clears away a mass of inaccurate and careless details of the life of a pioneer of law enforcement.

—Daniel P. King

Police Guide to Lock Picking and Improvised Lock Picks. Desert Publications, Phoenix, Arizona. 1976. 63 pp. \$4.95. (Available from the publishers at P.O.

Box 22005, Phoenix, AZ 85028.)

This is a well-illustrated (42 photographs and drawings), basic guide for police officers and security personnel on the art and science of lock picking. Lock picking — "the means of opening a lock mechanism by the intrusion of a tool or mechanical device, other than the normal operating key" — can be done with a simple tool such as a bent paper clip or an expensive pick set or pick gun.

Law enforcement officers are often called upon to advise the public on locks and security measures; this book will give the officer a good background and will provide a good source or reference on this largely misunderstood subject. Discussed in the book are basic lock designs, methods of picking, commercial and improvised picking tools, and a useful note on handcuffs (which are easily picked by the most unskilled person using a bobby pin or a refill cartridge from a ball-point pen). While this is a short book which does not go into any depth, it does

contain a great deal of information on the subject.

—Daniel P. King

Criminal Procedure Sourcebook. B. James George, Editor. Practising Law Institute, 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10019. 1976. 1,653 pages (two volumes). \$45.00.

Criminal Procedure Sourcebook is a two volume reference and research tool for lawyers, judges and law enforcement and court personnel covering trends in the legislative and judicial doctrine of criminal procedure. Each chapter covers basic statutory authority and leading cases for each major subject, and includes the editor's clarifying notes and other relevant material.

The chapters parallel generally the progression of a criminal case: Arrest, Searches and Seizures, Confessions, Criminal Identification Procedures, Preliminary Proceedings, Arraignment and Pretrial Motions, Impaneling the Jury, Trial Practice and Evidence, Sentencing and Punishment, Post-Trial Motions and Appeals, Extraordinary Review, and Juvenile Proceedings.

The coverage is exceptionally thorough; leading Supreme Court cases are cited and controlling constitutional doctrine is discussed. Non-judicial reference sources utilized include the United States National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice, The Uniform Rules of Criminal Procedure, and the American Law Institute Model Code of Pre-Arraignment Procedure. The book, while lengthy, is easy to use because of very thorough table of contents and indexes which quickly pinpoint the exact legal point the reader is seeking. The material itself is concise and to the point.

While the volumes are rather more than the average patrolman needs, police libraries (as well as schools of criminal justice and police science) will find these texts an invaluable reference.

—Daniel P. King

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Number 1: A Functional Approach to Police Corruption, by Dorothy Heid Bracey

Traditionally, explanations of police corruption and methods of controlling it have assumed that corruption is caused either by "bad men" or by "bad laws." Anti-corruption policies for reform, based on these causes, have not, however, succeeded in eliminating corruption. In this monograph, Professor Bracey examines corruption as a social pattern that, persisting in the face of extensive opposition, performs positive functions which are not adequately fulfilled by other patterns and structures. In outlining nine major functions of corruption, Professor Bracey stresses their relevance to the law enforcement field.

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Number 2: The Psychosocial Costs of Police Corruption, by Charles Bahn

In this monograph, Professor Bahn examines the psychological and sociological causes and effects of corruption upon people in law enforcement. He gives particular attention to the vulnerability of police to corruption at the beginning of their careers and in middle age when family problems and social pressures promote corruptibility. He suggests that a process of socialization and institutional support be initiated to guard police officers against corruptive influences, particularly during the crises periods in their careers.

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Number 3: The Role of the Media in Controlling Corruption, by David Burnham

The author, a Washington correspondent of the *New York Times*, attempts to examine how a reporter should look at the public and private institutions he is assigned to cover. Distinguishing between advocacy journalism and objective, descriptive reporting, Mr. Burnham recalls how his reports on police 'cooping' and on the New York City judiciary led him to conclude that corruption existed and had a profound effect on police. He concludes that a thorough, objective reporter should establish a relationship with police to help them and the media to expose and control possible corruption.

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Number 4: Police Integrity: The Role of Psychological Screening of Applicants, by Allen E. Shealy

Using a psychological test battery, Professor Shealy attempts to determine whether police integrity is at least partly determined by personality characteristics that are present when a recruit is hired and whether impropriety is in part a function of the personality type that is attracted to police work. The test battery consisted of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, the Strong Vocational Interest Blank, and a biographical inventory. More than 850 applicants to 15 law enforcement agencies were tested; later 350 of these applicants who were hired were retested. The results of Professor Shealy's tests indicate that police applicants can be effectively screened to reduce the number of police officers who will be predisposed to corruption.

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Number 5: A Police Administrator Looks at Police Corruption, by William McCarthy

Writing from the perspective of a retired First Deputy Commissioner of the New York City Police Department, Mr. McCarthy surveys police corruption from the time he was a rookie in 1939 to the Knapp Commission scandals in the early 1970s when he commanded the Organized Crime Control Bureau. He outlines in detail how a police chief and his investigators should initiate investigations of departmental corruption, what areas of activity should be examined, and how to expose effectively corrupt activity. Particular attention is given to the use of a department of internal affairs and "turn-arounds," police who expose law enforcement corruption.

— # of copies @ \$1.50

Number 6: Developing a Police Anti-Corruption Capability, by Mitchell Ware

Noting that a police department must daily process complaints about misconduct and corruption, the author stresses the need for competent internal investigations and for the establishment of an internal affairs unit. Mr. Ware, who is a Deputy Commissioner of the Chicago Police Department, outlines the goals of a police investigation and details the use of rules and regulations to increase police accountability. Particular emphasis is placed upon the police chief's responsibility to uncover law enforcement corruption in his community and to combat misconduct within his own department.

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Forecasts of The Police Role In the Year 2000

Continued from Page 13

officer and the social worker model. His point is that, regardless of how much the police focus on the service role, they will always retain their responsibilities for their traditional functions of law enforcement and order maintenance and that these responsibilities contain built-in difficulties and contradictions which will always, at least in the foreseeable future, present problems in a democratic society. Wilson's final conclusion on this point is presented here without further comment:

"The patrolman can no more be a 'social worker' than he can be a 'cop.' Unlike the former, he wears a uniform, carries a gun, is a symbol of authority, and must often use force; unlike the latter, he rarely can make a 'clean' arrest of a solitary felon — such arrests as he makes are typically a misdemeanor, they frequently take place in a social situation, and they often involve controversial standards of public propriety and order" (Wilson 1973: 219-20).

The conclusion and bibliography of Antony Simpson's article on future trends in policing will appear in the next issue of *Law Enforcement News*.

Upcoming Events

July 17-30, 1977. Criminal Justice Study Tour of Lincoln and London, England. Presented by Chapman College's Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice Program is limited to 15 students who are required to enroll for three units of college credit. Fee of \$695.00 includes room, breakfast, field trips, guest speakers, teaching materials, and tuition. Air fare is not included. For more information, write: Dr. John P. Bruber, Department Head, Sociology and Criminal Justice, Chapman College, 333 North Glassell Street, Orange, CA 92666.

July 18-22, 1977. Impact Assessment and Evaluation of Crime Prevention Programs. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute in Louisville, Kentucky. More details can be obtained from Admissions Coordinator, National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Police Administration, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, KY 40222.

July 18-22, 1977. Summer Course: Implementation and Management of Urban Systems Innovations. To be held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge. Tuition: \$525.00. For information, write: Director of Summer Session, Room E19-356, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139.

July 19-21, 1977. Precision Driving Training Program. Presented by the Macomb Criminal Justice Training Center in Mt. Clemens, Michigan. For complete information, contact: Harry Kinne, Macomb Criminal Justice Training Center, 16500 Hall Road, Mt. Clemens, MI 48044.

July 25-28, 1977. Prosecutor's Institute Summer Session. Conducted by the Delaware Law School of Widener College at the Sheraton-Brandywine Inn in Wilmington. Information concerning the institute may be obtained from: F. Ned Hand, Assistant Dean, Delaware Law School of Widener College, 2001 Washington Street, Wilmington, DE 19802.

July 25-29, 1977. Workshop: Management of the Investigative Function. To be held in Kansas City, Missouri by the IACP's Professional Development Division. More information is available from: Ray Garza, Police Management and Operations Divisions, IACP, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760. (301) 948-0922.

July 25-29, 1977. Summer Workshops: Investigating Child Abuse Cases and A Police System for Addressing Crimes Against the Elderly. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College in cooperation with the Pinkerton Foundation. Registration fee of \$90.00 for each separate course includes all instructional materials. Special room rates are available. For complete information, contact: Harry O'Reilly, Criminal Justice Center, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 247-1600, 06.

July 25-29, 1977. Crime Prevention Institute: Basic 40 Hour Course. Presented by Southwest Texas State University. Fee: \$250.00. For details, write or call: Deputy Director, Texas Crime Prevention Institute, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, TX 78666. Telephone: (512) 392-0166.

July 27-29, 1977. Summer Conference: Policy Alternatives in the Control of Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse and Smoking. Conducted by the Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute at the University of Washington

in Seattle. Details can be obtained from conference coordinators: Roger A. Roffman, Division Head for Training, or Paul A. Pastor, Jr., Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, NL 15, Seattle, WA 98105.

August 1-5, 1977. Arson Investigation Seminar. Presented by the University of Delaware in cooperation with the Atlantic City Police Department at the Colony Motor Inn, Atlantic City, New Jersey. A \$200.00 tuition charge includes one luncheon each day. Special room rates are available. For a detailed brochure and registration form, contact: Jacob Haber, University of Delaware, Wilcastle Center, Wilmington, DE 19806. Telephone: (302) 738-8427.

August 1-5, 1977. Short Course for Prosecuting Attorneys. Conducted by Northwestern University School of Law in Chicago. Registration fee: \$225.00. For complete information, write: Prof. Fred Inbau, Northwestern University School of Law, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611.

August 2-4, 1977. Crime Prevention and Organizational Change - A Workshop for Campus Security and Police Administrators Presented by the University of Louisville. Fee: \$75.00. For complete information, contact: Daniel P. Keller, Director, Department of Public Safety, University of Louisville, 2024 S. Brook Street, Louisville, KY 40208. Telephone: (502) 588-6111.

August 2-5, 1977. Workshop: Legal Issues in Corrections. To be held in San Francisco by the Correctional Law Project of the American Correctional Association. Additional information can be obtained from: Richard Crane, Project Director, Correctional Law Project, 4321 Hartwick Road, Suite 212, College Park, MD 20740.

August 7-12, 1977. 25th Annual International Seminar of the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators. To be held in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Details of the complete program and a list of speakers are available from: R.C. Van Raalte, Program Chairman, Box 584, Arlington Heights, IL 60006.

August 8-19, 1977. Middle Management Seminar. Conducted by the Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice in Miami, Florida. For details and registration, write: Miami-Dade County Community College, North Campus, 11380, N.W. 27th Avenue, Miami, FL 33167.

August 15-November 4, 1977. Administrative Officers Course. Presented by the Southern Police Institute in Louisville, Kentucky. Registration fee: \$800.00. Single Dormitory Room \$300.00. Books: \$250.00. Fees do not include travel, meals or incidentals. Contact: Director, Southern Police Institute, School of Police Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40208. (502) 588-6561.

August 21-24, 1977. Fourth Annual New England Seminar in Forensic Medicine. Conducted by Colby College in Waterville, Maine. Fees: \$230.00 for the on-campus registrant, \$190.00 for the registrant living off-campus. For details, contact: Robert H. Kany, Director, Division of Special Programs, Colby College, Waterville, ME 04901.

August 22-26, 1977. Seminar: Case Preparation/Court Presentation. Conducted by the Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice in Miami. For mailing address, consult: August 8-19.

August 22-26, 1977. Police Juvenile Procedures Workshop. To be held in Salt Lake City, Utah by the Behavioral Research Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Tuition of \$300.00 includes all textbooks and training materials, but does not include meals and lodging. To register, contact: Joan Mindte, IACP, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760. Telephone: (301) 948-0922, ext. 208.

August 22-26, 1977. Short Course: Analytical Investigation Methods. To be held in Santa Barbara, California by Anacapa Sciences, Inc. Fee: \$295.00. Write or call: Dr. Douglas H. Harris, Anacapa Sciences, Inc., Post Office Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102. (805) 966-6157.

August 22-26, 1977. Special Weapons and Tactics Training Program. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice of Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$125.00. For further information, contact: Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve Law School, Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

August 22-26, 1977. Workshop: Management of the Traffic Function. To be held in St. Paul, Minnesota by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For mailing address, see: July 25-29.

August 25-26, 1977. Seminar: Coping with Collective Bargaining. To be held in Orlando, Florida. Follow-up seminars will be conducted throughout the state in October, January and March. For further information, contact: Conference Coordinator, PSRI, P.O. Box 40095, St. Petersburg, FL 33743.

August 29-31, 1977. Rape Investigation Course. To be held at the Radisson Denver Hotel in Denver, Colorado by Theorem Institute. Fee: \$225.00. For details about this or other courses, contact: Michael E. O'Neill, Vice President, Theorem Institute, 1737 North First Street, Suite 590, San Jose, CA 95112. (408) 294-1427.

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Probation Gets A Taste of Roleplaying Use

Continued from Page 9

since expanded its focus to include the use of improvisation and role playing in a broad range of subject areas.

A performance by the group for the criminal justice program at East Stroudsburg State College in Pennsylvania first brought its work to the attention of William Pysher, chief probation officer in Northampton County (Pa.) and co-chairman of the conference's program committee. After a series of meetings and an exchange of letters between Pysher and the directors of the company, a series of eight original improvisations were conceived and written, dealing with such situations as the family crisis that ensues when a son is arrested and the probation officer attempts to bring him back home, the interruption of a homosexual encounter in a minimum security women's prison, and the attempted manipulation of a probation officer by the wife of one of his clients.

The scenes, which were based on actual case histories, were then enacted by the company's diverse cast of performers — which includes full-time police officers, pre-service students at John Jay College, and a number of others who have had broad experience in psychodrama — along with several volunteers from the audience at the conference.

In follow-up workshops the participants considered such questions as: what is the role of the probation, parole or correctional agent — rehabilitation, supervision or protection; how real is the impact of community pressure on the officer's job; what responsibility does the officer have to the probationer's or parolee's family; and are the institutional living standards in conflict with community standards and requirements.

—Colette Winkfield

Psychodrama Used In Virginia Police Recruit Training

Continued from Page 9

cal abuse. By the time the simulated call for police intervention went out, the young woman portraying the wife was verbally abusing her husband, ordering him out of the house and kicking in the cardboard carton that represented the couple's TV.

The officers responding to the call concentrated on the burly husband and ignored the wife, who managed to physically assault all of the characters in the skit. Eventually, the husband drew a gun and was shot dead by the officers.

In the critique that followed, the class repeatedly asked the officers, "Why did you turn your back on the wife? Every time you did she started up again." Both officers agreed that the wife was the source of most of the trouble, but that the husband's size intimidated them more.

Another simulation, involving a drunken husband, a whining wife and sullen children, quickly deteriorated into a one-on-one wrestling match that rocked the makeshift scenery.

John Harold, a Woodburn staff member who helps conduct the psychodramas, pointed out that the officers were not actually hurting each other. In a way, it's a kind of release for them because they have to face a lot of painful truths in these sessions, he said. Harold added that the often tragic outcome of many of the skits had a somber effect on the officers.

Many of the participating officers expressed the sentiment that the role playing would help them deal sensitively with the domestic strife which plays a large part in police work. They added that, in the long run, the training could result in more peaceful resolutions to the problems inherent in family disputes.

—Tom Spratt

New Products for Law Enforcement

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor. Nothing contained herein should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

ELECTRONIC FRISKING SYSTEM — Friskem's Series 40 now offers a newly introduced electronics option that virtually eliminates the effects of airborne interference, overloaded power lines and other constructional problems. The advancement permits normal and efficient operations in almost any site while retaining the system's search capability for weapons or specific items.

Designed for use in jails, courthouses, airports and industrial plants, the device uses a new concept based on the physical characteristics of metals. Each of three search channels reports to a computer-like logic which is programmed to discriminate by comparison with the selected parameters of some object or metal designated as a standard.

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Further details and price information are available from: Infinitics, Inc., P.O. 2330, Wilmington, DE 19899.

COMPARISON PROJECTORS — Projectina's comparison projectors are designed to permit several observers to compare objects which are identical or to prove that two apparently identical objects have minute differences in form or material.

Model 8032 provides 2.5X, 5X, 10X, 25X, 50X and 100X magnification projected on a square 175x175mm screen which is free from astigmatism and distortion. The device features side by side comparison and superimposition modes suitable for forensic science work with documents, type script, currency, toolmarks, ballistics and paper.

Comparison Projector-Microscope 4016 BK2 permits simultaneous comparative observation on both a circular screen and through a binocular viewing device. Designed for ballistics, criminology, textile, hair, dust, and pathology applications, the instrument is illuminated by two quartz-iodine 12 V/100 W Kohler-type lamps for a magnification range of 3X to more than 1250X.

The complete line of Projectina Ltd. projectors and accessories is available from: Fatgo Company, 1162 Bryant Street, San Francisco, CA 94130. Telephone: (415) 621-4471.

NIGHT VISION DEVICES — Lenzar's newly developed Nite*tel line features technically advanced, intensified, direct viewing night vision devices for covert observation and weaponsight applications.

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features a number of accessories including adjustable reticles, rifle mounts and photographic attachments.

For further information, contact: Lenzar Optics Corporation, 210 Brant Road, Lake Park, FL 33403. Telephone: (305) 844-0263.

POLICE TRAINING FILM — "Two Cops" is a 27-minute documentary that attempts to provide a true picture of police work by highlighting excerpts taken from 90 days of actual ride-alongs with two Inglewood, California police officers.

While patrolling a tough transient area near Los Angeles Airport, the officers handle a broad range of experiences including juvenile problems, family disputes, criminal apprehensions, drug busts, stabbings, and suicide attempts. However, instead of being portrayed as exciting TV adventures, the incidents are viewed realistically, as they actually occurred.

Designed primarily for use in entry level officer training programs and college criminal justice courses, the film is available as a 16mm color/sound motion picture or as a 1/4" U-Matic videocassette.

For rental or purchase information, write: Motorola Teleprograms, Inc., 4825 North Scott Street, Schiller Park, IL 60176, Suite 23.

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